

The Antiquaries Journal

VOL. VII

April, 1927

No. 2

An 'Encrusted' Urn of the Bronze Age from Wales: with notes on the Origin and Distribution of the Type

By CYRIL FOX, Ph.D., F.S.A.

ON 26th March 1926 a cist burial was discovered by the grave-digger in the cemetery of Penllwyn Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, near Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.¹ Notice of the find was sent to Mr. George Eyre Evans, of Aberystwyth, and the buried cist was examined by him and the minister of the congregation, the Rev. M. H. Jones, B.A. I cannot do better than quote the account of the cist and its contents written down by the former immediately after the discovery.

'About 3 ft. from the present surface of the ground a flat unhewn slab about 2 ft. by 1 ft. revealed itself, which proved to be the covering stone of a small cist. Upon raising it, the faint outline of the slightly damaged rim of a cinerary urn was visible in the soil and stones with which the cist was filled.' (Mr. Evans tells me that the space between the urn and the walls of the cist had evidently been carefully filled with small stones—not white quartz stones.) 'On removing the stones an all-but perfect urn, mouth uppermost, was exposed, badly cracked but most of the pieces *in situ*, thus preserving the vessel for a few moments before it fell to pieces, and enabling a rough sketch of its form to be made. The urn was filled with incinerated bones, not completely fired. There was no enclosed incense pot.' Mr. Evans tells me that there was no trace of a barrow.

¹ In Melindwr parish. See 6 in. O.S. Sheet VI, S.E.

The fragments of the urn and its contents were brought by Mr. Evans to the National Museum of Wales for examination and restoration; these have since been handed over to the Museum by the minister and elders of the chapel, whose public-spirited appreciation of the importance of the find to students of the early history of Wales deserves grateful recognition here.

The contents of the urn. The burnt bones were sent to Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., who kindly reports as follows :

'The contents of the Penllwyn urn represent one individual: from the size of the supraorbital ridge I take him as a man of rather small stature (inferred from size of limb-bone fragments) and slender make (inferred from collar-bone) and of middle age (inferred from state of cranial suture). The lower end of the humerus shows a perforation often seen in prehistoric British: the teeth had been sound at time of death. As to racial characters, nothing can be said. It is an imperfect cremation—as if firewood had been scanty.'

The urn. The urn has been reconstructed in the museum: though not perfect, sufficient remains to enable its form and size, and the full range and character of its ornament, to be recovered. It is 13.6 inches in height, and 12.8 inches in diameter at the rim. As Mr. Evans recognized, it belongs to Abercromby's 'encrusted' type (type 6) which is rare in Wales but well represented in north Britain and Ireland. Plate XIX shows its general appearance. Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic representation of its ornament and sectional outline.

The external decoration of the urn is in three main zones; the broad and well-moulded rim is also covered with ornament. The decoration is graded, the upper zone being the richest and most elaborate. This zone presents in relief a succession of linked semicircles; within the spaces thus defined are curved bands also in relief. The oval cartouches thus formed and the spaces above the junctions of the semicircles are occupied by knobs. These knobs are decorated with notched ornament, deeply impressed, and may be described as rosettes; similar impressions decorate the rest of the relief ornament. The horizontal ridge which defines this zone shows triangular impressions. The decoration of the second zone, the lower margin of which is similarly defined by an horizontal ridge, is simpler, consisting of raised chevrons with notch-impressions. The third zone shows raised chevrons with knobs in the lower interspaces; these latter merge into the horizontal ridge defining this zone. The raised ornament was produced by pressing strips of clay on to the surface of the pot, as is shown by the frequency with which

the strips are broken off. They were carefully luted before firing; no joins are visible. The rim within and without is covered with notched ornament; this is roughly worked but seems to represent an alternating series of notched triangles. Thus three-quarters of the urn is ornamented, as the photographs

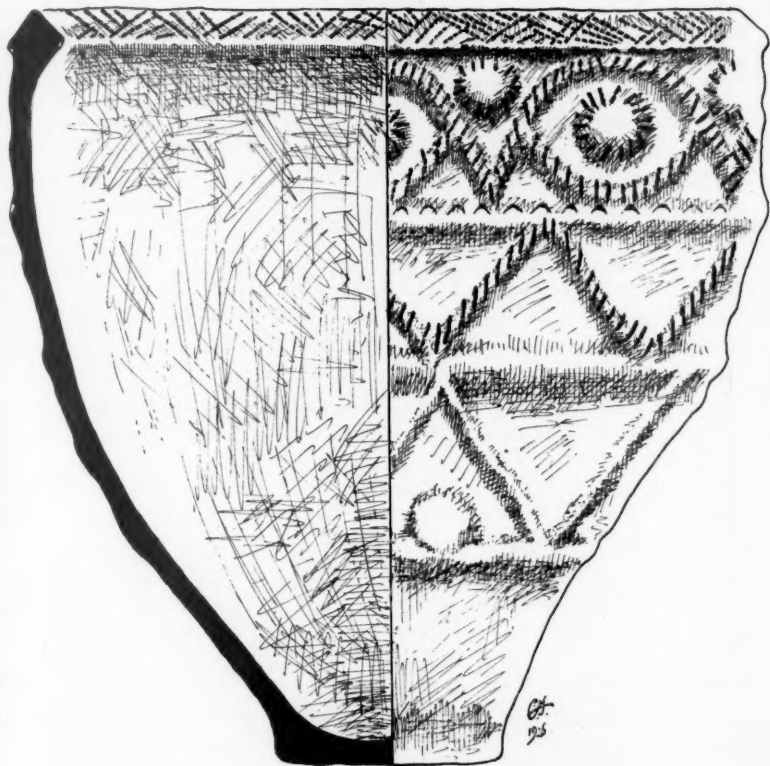


FIG. 1. The Penllwyn Urn. Scale $\frac{1}{3}$.

and diagram show; the work on the upper part is particularly effective.

The distribution of encrusted urns. The distribution of urns showing ornament so peculiar and specialized ought to provide valuable indication of racial movements. Pottery being fragile and necessarily manufactured near to the place where it is found, is recognized as one of the most valuable indices of such movement which we possess. Abercromby records sixteen specimens

of 'encrusted' urns; I have been able² to bring the total up to forty-eight, and there are almost certainly many others preserved in other museums and private collections of which I have no knowledge. This is, however, a respectable total, and it may be hoped that an analysis of the distribution, associations, form, and decoration of the series will provide us with valuable data bearing on the early history of those portions of the British Isles now occupied by Celtic-speaking peoples. The forty-eight urns are listed in the appendix; of forty-one of them the provenance is known, and these are plotted on the accompanying map (pl. xviii). We have five from England, fifteen from Scotland, two from Man, three from Wales, and sixteen from Ireland. Although four countries are represented the distribution is by no means uniform, and study of the map yields results which may prove to be significant.

In England these urns are found in the highland zone, the five known specimens coming from the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland. Their complete absence from the most fertile and accessible parts of the country is notable. Encrusted urns are widely distributed in Scotland. In Ireland twelve are situated close to the eastern coast, one is on a north-western estuary, and only three can be described as from inland sites. The three Welsh examples are near the Irish seaboard, while those in Man come from the north-west side of the island. How is this distribution to be explained? The uniformity of distribution in the more habitable districts of Scotland (and north England) suggests that the type had its original home in that area; the limited distribution in Ireland suggests that it was brought thither by colonists who started from points such as Wigtown (two urns), or Arran (one urn), or the Cumberland coast (two urns), and coasted along the opposite shores of the Irish Sea, founding settlements at convenient points. The west coast of the Isle of Man may have been a convenient half-way house; and Wales may have been colonized either from south-west Scotland by way of Man or more probably from Ireland.

Analysis of the ornament of encrusted urns. A convenient means for testing the hypothesis thus presented is analysis of the ornament. The extent of the surface ornamented varies markedly

² Largely through the kind help of Mr. A. J. H. Edwards, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., of the National Museum, Edinburgh, the late Dr. Walther Bremer, of the National Museum, Dublin, Mr. Arthur Deans, M.R.I.A., of the Art Gallery and Museum, Belfast, and Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé, F.S.A. Scot., of the Manx Museum, Douglas. I am grateful also for help from Mr. J. A. Charlton Deas, F.R.Hist.S., of Sunderland Museum, Mr. D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A., of St. Andrews, Mr. T. D. Kendrick, M.A., British Museum, and Mr. Linnaeus E. Hope, F.Z.S., Carlisle Museum.



The Penllwyn Urn. Photographed from two sides ($\frac{1}{4}$)

The breaks in the pattern of the encrusted decoration represent lost portions of the urn repaired in plaster



1, 2. Food-vessels from Yorkshire
After Mortimer, *Forty Years*, figs. 832 and 515



3. Urn from Jedburgh, Roxburghshire
(List No. 8)

After fig. 1 on p. 99, *Proc. Antiq. Scot.*, xx



4. Vase from Aglionby, near Carlisle
(List No. 5)

Photograph kindly supplied by Director,
Carlisle Museum

in different urns, and there are differences in the character of the decoration which may be significant. Abercromby who in his classic work on *Bronze Age Pottery* defined the type, devotes only one sentence¹ to the problem of its origin and development, but that sentence is a suggestive one, and we shall do well to follow the hint thus given. 'In what', he says, 'no doubt are the earlier examples the decoration is confined to the neck, but in some specimens from Wales and Ireland the whole surface is covered with encrusted designs.' The most characteristic features of encrusted ornament are without doubt the chevrons and the rosettes, knobs, or discs. Vertical bars also occur. The simplest examples have a chevron only just below the rim, as Abercromby says; others have the single band of chevron ornament reinforced by rosettes set in the interspaces. Then, again, on some urns there are two or three zones of decoration, from rim to shoulder; a limited number is completely ornamented.

The following table indicates the distribution of urns of the several sub-types thus described. It includes only those sufficiently complete for determination of the range of decoration and omits a few intermediate or anomalous forms.

Country.	1 zone chevron.	1 zone chevron with rosettes or bosses.	2 zones.	3 zones or more.	Ornamented all over.	Total analysed.
England	3	1	—	1	—	5
Scotland	5	4	2	—	1? ²	12
Man	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ireland	1	1	2	5	7	16
Wales	—	1	—	1	1	3

Clearly the simplest forms occur in north Britain, the most ornate are confined to Ireland and Wales. This confirms the deductions drawn from the distribution map, and suggests, moreover, what the map cannot, that Ireland was an intermediary in the partial colonization of Wales.

The presence of rosettes, knobs, or discs seems to mark a definite stage of development. Analysis shows that there are:

in England	1 out of 4	25 per cent.
Scotland	7 out of 17	41 "
Man	2 out of 2	100 "
Ireland	13 out of 17	76.5 "
Wales	3 out of 3	100 "

¹ Vol. ii, p. 53.

² This example, no. 18 on my list, from Glasgow, is fragmentary. It may have been ornamented all over; the ornament is, however, of a simple character (see pl. xxvi, 2)

This supports the conclusion resulting from our examination of the first table.

The north British origin of the encrusted urn. Consistent as are the results we have obtained, we cannot yet regard as proven the north British origin of the encrusted urn. The evolution from simple to complex, though a rule of very general validity, is not without important exceptions; simplicity may represent degeneration¹ and thus Ireland might conceivably be the home of the type. To prove the contrary it must be shown in what manner the simple type originated. This we are fortunately able to do, as I shall now proceed to demonstrate.

There are two features characteristic of the encrusted urn which have an important bearing on the problem. The first is in respect to form. If a representative series of these vessels be examined, such as that illustrated in the present paper, it will be seen that the prevailing form resembles that of food-vessels of north British type, and not that of overhanging-rim urns. Even forms presumably advanced are more like food-vessels than overhanging-rim urns (pls. xix and xxiv, 1, 2). Moreover, it cannot but be significant that the encrusted ornament on the specimens which present this food-vessel character most clearly (e.g. pls. xx, 4, xxii, 1, and xxiii, 1, 2, 4) is limited to one zone of chevrons.²

The second feature is that the ornament on our urns is by no means limited to the encrustation which has hitherto been stressed in this paper. Impressed and incised ornament emphasizes the encrustation, as was seen on the Penllwyn urn, and often extends beyond it. Not only is this ornament in many cases disposed similarly to that on food-vessels; it resembles food-vessel ornament in character and technique. Plate xxii shows two urns found together; if the encrustation on no. 1 were removed, the urn would be a good example of an 'enlarged food-vessel', both in form (see section) and ornament closely resembling its fellow.

Thus our examination of the form, and the distribution and character of the ornament, of encrusted urns tends to eliminate

¹ As a matter of fact, some of the developed forms from Ireland show an extreme phase of degradation of ornament (e.g. no. 37 on my list from County Cork), while in the simple examples the ornament is clean-cut and logical.

² The urn from Cumberland, figured on plate xx, 4, is a recent discovery, having been unearthed on 9th September 1926. Mr. Linnaeus E. Hope, Director of the Carlisle Museum, tells me that it comes from Waterloo Hill, Aglionby, where a ridge of glacial sand is being quarried. The vessel was upright, one foot below the ground, in a trench with blackened sides and floor. There was no evidence that it had been associated with a burial. An overhanging-rim urn containing burnt bones had, however, been previously found some twenty yards away, and a skeleton has since been exhumed by the quarrymen. It is therefore more likely to have been made for sepulchral than domestic use.



1. Urn from Newton Mount-
blairy, Banff



2. Urn from Berwick



3. Urn from Ovingham, Northumber-
land (List No. 3)



4. Urn from Branthwaite, Cumberland
(List No. 4)

*Reproduced by kind permission of the Director of the National Museum,
Edinburgh (1 and 2), of the Director of the British Museum (3), and
of the Curator of the Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge (4)*

the overhanging-rim urn as an important element in their ancestry, while these features unite in support of the origin of the encrusted urn from the British food-vessel. The inference is that at some late stage in the development of the food-vessel, at a time that is when it had come to be used as a cinerary urn (Abercromby's 'enlarged food-vessel' types are characteristic of this phase), the range of ornamental motives employed by the potters was increased by the addition of encrustation. If this can be demonstrated the tentative conclusion we have reached will be established, and we can say definitely that the encrusted urn was first produced in north Britain.

The typical food-vessel of north England, Abercromby's type I, best represented in the fine series obtained by various investigators from Yorkshire, has a cavetto moulding on the shoulder, the continuity of which is broken by vertical lugs or handles which are in some examples—doubtless the earliest—pierced (see pl. xx, 1). These useful attributes enabled the vessel to be lifted by cords. In other examples the lugs are unpierced; others again show two rows of lugs crossing the horizontal mouldings of the pot (see pl. xx, 2). *In the lengthening of these bars we have the beginning of encrustation.*¹

Figures 1 and 2 of pl. xxi, from Banff and Berwick, represent what I believe to be true intermediate forms between the enlarged food-vessel and the encrusted urn. In fig. 1 the bars are confined to the upper zone; in fig. 2 these are prominent members of both zones. If now the reader will turn to pl. xx, 3 he will see an urn in which vertical bars, in the correct food-vessel position, are associated with the typical chevron of the encrusted urn. The genesis of the ornament could hardly be more convincingly illustrated. Furthermore, it will be noted that there is *impressed chevron ornament* between the vertical bars of the lower zone of the transitional form fig. 2, pl. xxi; it is thus easy to see how this *motif* came to be added to the slender stock of patterns employed in the new technique. The theory here set out, moreover, serves to explain a curious feature in an urn from Ovingham, Northumberland (pl. xxi, fig. 3); the vertical bar which breaks the symmetry of the chevron pattern is, I suggest, a survival which the potter, influenced by tradition, thought it necessary to introduce. The persistence of the original motive, again, is well shown in developed examples of encrusted urns such as those

¹ The disuse of the lugs as a mode of attachment, their survival as unpierced knobs, and subsequent development as ornament are examples of phenomena frequently observed. The successive phases may be concisely described as (1) functional, (2) atrophic, and (3) hypertrophic.

from Branthwaite, Cumberland, pl. xxi, 4, from Comber, County Down, pl. xxiv, 3, and from Newry, County Down, pl. xxiv, 1.

The elaborate upper zone of ornament on the last urn would not have been easy to interpret without the key which we now possess; it is composed of the same elements as the ornament on the Branthwaite urn in the same vertical sequence, and we have already seen how this originated. The upper zone of the Newry urn reveals these elements cleverly fused into one unit of design, with the rosettes, characteristic of the developed art of the encrusted-urn folk, added.

The further history of the vertical bar as an element in the decoration of the encrusted urn is interesting. On what, typologically speaking, are the latest forms, this feature loses its structural connexion with the rim and shoulder, being employed wherever it best serves the requirements of the design. See pl. xxiv, 2 from Ireland. A hint of this development is seen in the Newry urn where vertical bars occur on the lower portion of the body, as well as in their old positions on rim and shoulder.

It is probable that while a proportion of the encrusted urns are in form closely related to food-vessels of Abercromby's type 1, others are derived from his Type 3.¹ These food-vessels are bipartite, with a concave neck and no shoulder groove. My pls. xxi, 3 and xxiii, 2 are characteristic derivatives.

The occurrence of knobs or rosettes quite early in the development of the encrusted urn requires elucidation. Mamillary projections recur in the decoration of pottery in Europe from Neolithic times onwards, and are met with on Bronze Age wares, not obviously exotic, in this country. While knobs are not present on the Yorkshire food-vessels, they occasionally appear on our transitional forms, such as that from Berwick (pl. xxi, 2);² here two knobs can be seen close to the rim. The genesis of the rosette ornament on the encrusted urn, well shown in the examples from Lanarkshire (pl. xxiii, 2) and from Wigtownshire (pl. xxv, 2), can, I think, be thus explained. On the fragmentary urn from Ballaugh (pl. xxv, 4) rosettes occupy the lower as well as the upper interspaces between the chevrons, while the Newry urn (pl. xxiv, 1) shows a more advanced stage in which knobs form part of a developed scheme of decoration above the shoulder. In the urn from Wexford (pl. xxiv, 2) the decoration consists mainly of knobs; but there are sufficient inter-

¹ *Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. i, p. 94.

² An urn from Ceres, Fife, in the National Museum at Edinburgh, shows knobs on and below the rim. Its shape and ornament suggest contemporaneity with my transitional forms.

mediate forms (e.g. our Penllwyn urn, fig. 1) to justify the view that this knob decoration in Ireland and Wales is, like the rest of the encrustation, derived from north Britain. Hollow discs occur at a typologically early phase (pl. xxiii, 4 from Dalmore) and there is, I think, no difficulty in regarding these as a variant of the knob. It may here be remarked that one is naturally disposed to regard the main repetitive feature of the upper zone of encrustation on the Penllwyn urn as a schematized representation of a human face, such as is represented in Britain on the Folkton drum; but while the knowledge of such may have influenced the potter there appears to me to be nothing in the design which may not have grown out of the simpler patterns which are figured in this paper. The use of curved lines instead of the right lines of the chevron is seen in the Comber urn (pl. xxiv, 3), and this urn is, typologically, earlier than the Penllwyn example.

There are two urns which show simple encrusted ornament, the forms of which are not derived from British food-vessels. One is from Newlands, Glasgow (pl. xxvi, 2), the other from Tallaght, Dublin (pl. xxv, 1). Since they represent the application of the ornament to forms other than those on which it was first developed they cannot be so early as they at first sight appear.

At this stage of the argument it is important that we should determine as far as our evidence permits the limits of the area wherein early forms of the encrusted urn are found. My list nos. 1-3, 8-11, 13-15 fall into this group; they show only a single zone of chevron ornament without bosses; vertical bars are additional in one case. These come from the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Roxburgh, Fife, Perth, Aberdeen, and Banff. It would appear that the east coast of north England and Scotland is the home of the type. The fact that the transitional forms figured on pl. xxi, 1 and 2 came from the same area—the shires of Berwick and Banff—tends to confirm this opinion. I conclude therefore that the distribution of the encrusted urn represents a well-defined movement of population¹ from eastern Scotland and northern England, first by land to the western coasts by the Clyde and Tyne gaps, thence by sea to Man, Ireland, and afterwards to South Wales.² The greatest number

¹ In undeveloped societies women are usually the potmakers: the invaders were, therefore, in all probability accompanied by their womenfolk.

² The apparent absence of these urns from North Wales is curious. The discoveries of the Mold peytrel, the Cerrig-y-drudion bronze bowl (*Ant. Journ.*, vi, 276), the Abergele bronzes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1925, 210), and a bronze armlet of Hallstatt type from Clynnog, Carnarvonshire (in private hands), suggest that this area was the seat of a flourishing culture in the first millennium B.C., and penetration peaceful or hostile, may have been discouraged.

of encrusted urns in Ireland is concentrated in the area nearest to Scotland—north-east Ulster; this tends to confirm the invasion hypothesis. Wigtonshire and Cumberland were doubtless the jumping-off places; the encrusted ornament on the urn from the former county has a close parallel in Man (pl. xxv, 2 and 4), while the upper zone of ornament on an urn from Cumberland (pl. xxi, 4) is very similar to that on the same zone of the urn from Down (pl. xxiv, 3). The chevron on pl. xx, 4 from Cumberland, again, closely resembles that on pl. xxiv, 4 from Antrim.

The date of the encrusted urn. The question now arises, what is the date of this movement? The information given in the list of these urns (pp. 128–33) shows that they are usually inverted over burnt burials, and that they occur in flat cemeteries as well as in barrows. Flat cemeteries are a feature of Late Bronze Age burials in certain parts of these islands. No datable bronze object has been found, so far as I can ascertain, in an encrusted urn; but an urn showing the beginning of encrustation together with a typical (but fragmentary) example, my no. 10, was found in the flat cemetery at Lawpark, St. Andrews, Fife, whence came two oval bronze blades (razors) and many hooped or cordoned urns (Abercromby type 5) of which two are shown on pl. xxvi, 3, 4. Abercromby regards the two types of urn, encrusted and hooped, as partly overlapping in point of time,¹ and neither on general nor on particular grounds can any objection be offered, I think, to the view that all the urns from the Lawpark cemetery belong to one period. The razors² then may be used to date the cemetery in general and the encrusted urns in particular. Razors of this type have been found in several flat cemeteries in Scotland. They are placed by Montelius in his Bronze Age IV, contemporary with the earliest leaf-shaped swords and socketed axes.³ I see no reason to question this correlation, and it implies, in my opinion, a date round about 1000 B.C. for the Lawpark cemetery and consequently for early forms of the encrusted urn.

We may therefore provisionally date the developed forms of the encrusted urn, in Ireland and Wales, about 900–600 B.C. The distribution of these urns then represents the distribution of a folk of Late Bronze Age culture. The question naturally arises, was the movement of these people into Ireland an occurrence of merely local significance, a settlement of piratical seamen

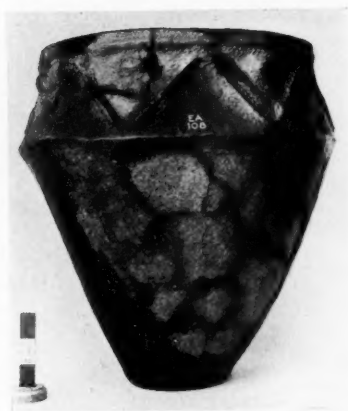
¹ His dates are: encrusted, c. 650–400 B.C.; cordoned, c. 900–400 B.C. The typological history of the former does not, I think, admit of so late a date for the inception of the type.

² Figured by Abercromby; *B. A. P.*, ii, pl. cx, 037, 037 a.

³ *Arch.*, lxi, 136.



1. Urn from Udney, Aberdeenshire (List No. 14)



2. Urn from Uddingston, Bothwell, Lanarkshire (List No. 17)



3. Urn from Clachairie, Lauder, Berwickshire (List No. 6)



4. Urn from Dalmore, Alness, Ross-shire (List No. 16)

Photographs kindly supplied by the Director, the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh



1. Urn from Newry, Co. Down
(List No. 29)



2. Urn from Gorey, Wexford
(List No. 36)



3. Urn from Comber, Co. Down
(List No. 28)



4. Urn from Templepatrick,
Antrim (List No. 26)

*Photographs of Nos. 1, 3, and 4 reproduced by permission of the Curator, the Public Museum, Belfast ;
of No. 2 by permission of the Director, National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh*

with culture similar to that of the natives whom they displaced ; or did it represent the introduction of a culture hitherto unrepresented in Ireland ? Was it the ultimate reflex in the West of an event which altered the political face of Europe, the invention of the striking sword ? Did the Irish first see that weapon in the hands of the encrusted-urn folk ?

The evidence does not at present exist which will enable this question to be answered, but there are certain facts which bear on it, and certain possibilities which deserve to be considered. These provide a working hypothesis.

Did the encrusted-urn folk introduce the leaf-sword (Peake's type E) culture-complex into Ireland ? In southern and eastern Britain there appear, often in flat cemeteries, at a time when the overhanging rim was in this area fully developed, new types of cinerary urn ; these are bucket- and barrel-shaped and have raised ornament. They were classified by Abercromby in 1912¹ and form his 'type 3, southern Groups 2 and 3', and his 'type 4, Deverel Group 2'. With them were associated other exotic forms : Abercromby's 'type 4, Deverel Group 1' and 'Rimbury Group' which are closely related to Lausitz types, are of chief importance. Continental prototypes of the former groups have not yet been found in sufficient numbers to enable us to fix the area from which the makers came, but it is likely that the required evidence will be forthcoming from southern Gaul.

Much has been written since 1912 on the problem of the date and significance of these south British urns, notably by O. G. S. Crawford (1922), Harold Peake (1922), Mrs. Cunnington (1923), and R. C. C. Clay (1925).² It would appear probable that there were several waves of invaders ; that the culture of the makers, while primarily of Late Bronze Age character, was markedly influenced by the Hallstatt culture and survived into the Early Iron Age in Britain ; and that the earlier examples of the pottery represent the racial or tribal movement which brought the leaf-sword-socketed axe complex into Britain.

This southern culture in its earlier phase seems to be contemporary with that represented by our encrusted urns. In two cases razors, not of the notched type, but oval and similar to those found in the Lawpark cemetery, were associated with, or known to be contemporary with, urns of Abercromby's type 3.³

¹ *Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. ii, pp. 38 ff.

² Crawford, *Antiquaries Journal*, ii, 27 ff. ; Peake, *The Bronze Age and the Celtic World*, p. 101 f. ; Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*, p. 21 ; Clay, *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xliii, pp. 313 ff. Mr. Garnet Wolseley's discoveries at Park Brow, Steyning, Sussex, shortly to be published in *Archaeologia*, are of great importance in this connexion.

³ Abercromby, *B. A. P.*, pl. cix, 016 and 016 bis.

One of these urns, found by Pitt-Rivers in the ditch of South Lodge Camp, Dorset,¹ is reproduced on pl. xxvi. It is of bucket shape, and its raised ornament consists of chevrons, cordons, and vertical bars. This ornament is familiar: we are at once reminded of the chevrons and cordons on our encrusted urns and the cordons of the hooped urns, which, as we have seen, were probably contemporary.

The obvious conclusion is that the two cultures, the northern and the southern, are one and the same; but there are difficulties which hinder our acceptance of this view. The raised ornament in south Britain occurs on novel, presumably foreign, forms of pottery; in north Britain on pottery forms demonstrably of native ancestry. The ornament, moreover, in north Britain is seen to have grown out of native ornament.² Again, the zones of the two groups of pottery vessels under consideration are well defined geographically, and no points of contact are apparent.³

Still, it is difficult to believe that the resemblances, when regard is paid to the approximate contemporaneity of the two groups, is entirely fortuitous, and there are certain considerations of a general nature which indicate the possibility of an indirect connexion. A paragraph from a recent paper⁴ on Bronze Age burials in Pembrokeshire defining these general considerations may be quoted:

'Britain, south of the Forth-Clyde isthmus, consists geographically of two parts, the highland and the lowland. A diagonal line drawn from Teesmouth to Torquay roughly indicates the boundary of the two areas. . . . The lowland has this character: it is easily overrun by invaders; it lies opposite those continental shores—northern France, the Low Countries, Denmark—whence nearly all our recorded invaders have come. In the lowlands of Britain new cultures of continental origin tend to be *imposed*. In the highland, on the other hand, these tend to be *absorbed*. In the lowlands you get *replacement*, in the highland *fusion*. Hence a given culture brought across the Straits or the North Sea, tends to manifest itself much later in the highland than the lowland; less distinctively; more feebly.'

¹ *Excavations*, vol. iv, pp. 23 and 30, pls. 238 (3) and 240. The razor, like the urn, was on the floor of the ditch below six feet of silt.

² The hooped urn is a derivative of the overhanging-rim urn. The lower edge of the overhanging rim and the angle of the shoulder of this older type of urn have been developed into hoops or cordons. Duplication followed when the structural significance of the ornament was forgotten, and three cordons are not uncommon. The hooped urn has in Scotland and Ireland a distribution similar to that of the encrusted type. The provenance of those examples figured by Abercromby (*B.A.P.*, ii, pls. xcvi, xcix, cii) affords proof of this statement. Related types occur also in Wales (*Arch. Camb.* 1926, p. 25, para. 3, and p. 28, para. 5).

³ For a distribution map of the southern group, see Clay, *loc. cit.*, p. 320.

⁴ *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1926, p. 28.



1. Urn from Tallaght, Dublin (List No. 34)

After fig. on pl. XI, *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, 3 ser., v, 340



2. Urn from Mid Torrs, Glenlure, Wigtownshire (List No. 20)



3. Fragments of urn from Whitehouse, Michael, Isle of Man (List No. 25)

Photograph of No. 2 kindly supplied by the Director, National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh;
of Nos. 3 and 4 by the Curator, the Manx Museum, Douglas



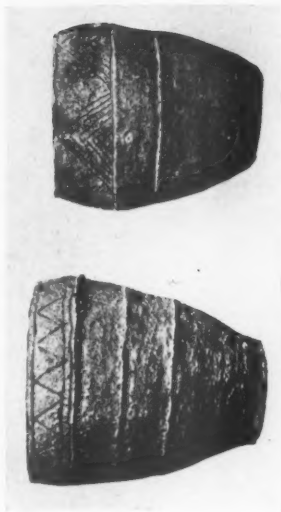
4. Fragments of urn from Garry Meen, Ballaugh, Isle of Man (List No. 24)



2. 'Encrusted' urn from Newlands, Langside,
Glasgow (List No. 18)
*Photograph kindly supplied by Director, National
Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh*



1. Urn from South Lodge Camp, Rushmore, Dorset
After Pitt-Rivers, Excavations, iv, pl. 240. Height 22"



3, 4. Hooped urns from Lawpark, Fifeshire
*After Abercromby, Bronze Age Pottery, vol. ii,
pls. xcvi and xcix. Height 14" and 12"*

It seems to me possible that the encrusted urns represent the *absorption* of the new culture—the evolution of new pottery forms from the old without any visible break as a result of external stimulus.¹ The distribution of the transitional and early forms of the encrusted urn on the shores of the North Sea supports this view. *Ex hypothesi* the new culture came from overseas; what more likely than that some carriers thereof coasted northward, and although less successful than those who took the southern seaway did at least implant the essential elements among those with whom they came in contact?² The resemblances in question then may represent the reaction of hill-men to ideas and forms which were in the lowland expressed more clearly and fully by invaders who had succeeded in imposing their culture on the country.

Whether these speculations be valid or no, it seems to me probable that the spread of the encrusted-urn folk, about the time when the striking sword (type E) may be expected to have reached the highland zone of Britain, was due in part to their possession of this weapon. The movement spent itself on the south-east coast of Ireland and the south-west coast of Wales; it had swept round in a half-circle, and was at its farthest point nearly in touch with what I suppose to have been the same culture by that time fully established in the British lowlands.

¹ In this connexion the similarity between the anomalous form of the encrusted urn from north Britain (Glasgow) on pl. xxvi, 2 and the south British urn on the same plate, is striking. The Glasgow urn has a vertical rib breaking the symmetry of the chevron ornament on the rim just like the typical encrusted urn from Ovingham (pl. xxi, 3), and it must be related to this early form. It may be noticed that knobs occur on urns representative of the southern culture (see Abercromby, *B. A. P.*, ii, p. 39). Thus we have parallels to all the features of our encrusted urns.

² When this paragraph was written I was unaware of the occurrence at Scarborough, Yorks., of pottery of Southern type with applied decoration. This has been recently reported to the Society by Mr. Reginald Smith, and my argument is greatly strengthened by the discovery.

LIST OF BRONZE AGE URNS WITH ENCRUSTED DECORATION

No.	Country.	County.	Site.	Character of en- crusted ornament. ¹	Associations.	References.	Figured.*	Present Location. ²
1	England	Durham	Humbleton Sunderland	Hill, Chevron above shoulder.	Described as a 'ciner- ary urn', therefore contained burnt bones.	Greenwell, <i>British Bar- rows</i> , 438, note; 440.	-	Sunderland.
2	"	Northum- berland	Ford	Chevron below rim.	—	Greenwell, <i>British Bar- rows</i> , 438, note.	-	British.
3	"	"	Ovingham	Chevron below rim.	Inverted over burnt bones. ? Barrow.	Greenwell, <i>British Bar- rows</i> , 438. Abercrom- by, ³ no. 497, pl. xcvii, and pp. 53-4.	+	British.
4	"	Cumber- land	Branthwaite	Three zones of raised ornament below rim, ver- ticals, and chev- rons.	—	Abercromby, no. 498, pl. xcvi, and p. 54.	+	Cambridge.
5	"	"	Aglionby, Carlisle	Chevron below rim. Bosses.	No burnt bones, no skeleton. Upright in a narrow trench, twen- ty yards from Bronze Age cremation burial.	Unpublished.	*	Carlisle.
6	Scotland	Berwick	Clachairie, Lauder	Two zones, op- posed triangles, below rim.	Inverted in a cist under a cairn.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , v, 222, and pl. ix.	+	Edinburgh.
7	"	Berwick?	—	Fragment. Wavy band below rim.	—	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , lv, p. 21 (third up from bottom of page).	-	Edinburgh.

¹ Incised ornament frequently covers the whole or part of the urn.² A Museum, unless otherwise noted.³ All references to Abercromby are to *Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. ii.

BRONZE AGE URN FROM WALES

129

8	"	Roxburgh	Union Hill, Jedburgh	Two zones below rim; zigzags above, vertical chevrons below rim.	Inverted over burnt bones.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , xx, 99, fig. 1.	+	Unknown. Not at Edinburgh.
9	"	Fife	Belhelvie, Flisk		Inverted over burnt bones.	<i>Cat. Exhib. Edinburgh Meeting Arch. Inst.</i> , 1856, p. 13.	+	—
10	"	"	Lawpark, St. Andrews	Fragmentary. Chevron below rim.	Flat cemetery. Numerous cordoned urns.	Abercromby, p. 54, note on fig. 504.	—	St. Andrews.
11	"	Perth	Glenballoch, Rattray	Chevron below rim.	Within a stone circle. Contained burnt bones.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , xv, 89. Anderson, <i>Scot. in Pagan Times</i> , Bronze and Stone Ages, 112. Abercromby, no. 530, pl. CI, p. 56. Museum no. EB. 216.	+	Edinburgh.
12	"	Forfar	Mill of Marcus	Fragment. Diagonal bands above shoulder. Chevron below rim.	Described as a 'cinerary urn', therefore contained burnt bones.		—	Edinburgh.
13	"	Aberdeen	Cairn Curr, Alford	Chevron below rim.	—	Abercromby, no. 531, pl. CI.	+	Edinburgh.
14	"	"	Udny	Chevron below rim.	—	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , xxiv, 446. Abercromby, no. 529, pl. CI.	+	Edinburgh.
15	"	Banff	Down, near Banff	Chevron below rim.	Inverted and contained burnt bones, a bone pin, and barbed and tanged arrow-heads.	Pennant, <i>Tour in Scotland</i> , 5 ed., vol. i, p. 156, pl. xxi.	+	—
16	"	Ross	Dalmore, Alness	Chevron below rim. Hollow bosses.	Inverted over burnt bones. Contained also a hollow cylinder of bone.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , xiii, 256. Abercromby, no. 532, pl. CI, and p. 56.	+	Edinburgh.
17	"	Lanark	Uddingston, Bothwell	Chevron below rim. Bosses.	Inverted over burnt bones alongside urn of similar shape with impressed thong ornament.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , xix, 337. Abercromby, no. 528, pl. C, p. 56.	+	Edinburgh.

No.	Country.	County.	Site.	Character of en- crusted ornament.	Associations.	References.	Figured.*	Present Location.
18	Scotland	Lanark	Newlands, Langside, Glasgow	Chevron on rim, vertical bars be- low.	Inverted and contained burnt bones.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , xxxix, 543.	+	Edinburgh.
19	"	Bute	Glendoig, Isle of Arran	Fragment. Dia- gonal bars and hollow discs.	In a barrow.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , v, 83.	—	Edinburgh.
20	"	Wigtown	Mid Torrs, Glenluce	Chevron below rim. Rosettes.	Inverted over a burnt burial.	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , xxi, 184. Abercromby, no. 533, pl. CI.	+	Edinburgh.
21	"	"	Torhousekie	Chevron below rim. Rosettes.	—	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i> , xxi, 188. Abercromby, no. 534, pl. CI.	+	Edinburgh.
22	Scotland?	—	—	Fragment. Chevron and Rosette.	—	Museum no. EA. 87.	—	Edinburgh.
23	"	—	—	Fragment. Chevron and hollow discs.	—	Museum no. EA. 82.	—	Edinburgh.
24	Isle of Man	—	The Garey Meen, Ballaugh	Fragmentary. Chevron below rim, and 'ro- settes. Rest of urn probably plain.	From a barrow.	Found in 1884. ¹	—	Douglas.
25	"	—	The Whitehouse, Michael	Fragments. Bosses with de- pressed centres below rim. No information as to rest of urn.	From a barrow.	Found in 1888. ¹	—	Douglas.

¹ Information kindly communicated by Mr. P. M. C. Kermod, Curator of the Manx Museum.

26	Ireland	Antrim	Cairne Grannia Cromlech, Templepatrick	Chevron below rim. Rosettes.	In a chambered cairn. Secondary interment by cremation.	<i>Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.</i> , xxxii, 239 ff.	+	Belfast.
27	"	Tyrone	Tullyweggan, Cookstown	Two-thirds of urn covered with chevron ornament.	Inverted over cremated burial.	Abercromby, no. 555, pl. ciii, and p. 58.	+	Dublin.
28	"	Down	Comber	Two zones below rim; verticals, curved lines, rosettes.	'Found in a field' in 1851.	—	1*	Belfast.
29	"	"	Near Glanville, Newry	Ornamented all over; chevrons, verticals, rosettes.	Contained a pierced 'in-cense-cup' and burnt bones.	Abercromby, no. 557, pl. ciii, and p. 58 (in-cense-cup, no. 557 a).	+	Belfast.
30	"	"	Closkett, Drungoo-land	Two-thirds of urn ornamented: verticals, diagonals, rosettes.	—	Abercromby, no. 556, pl. ciii.	+	Private.
31	"	"	Gortnacor, Broom-hedge	Diagonal ornament below rim; rosettes.	Inverted over burnt bones. In a flat cemetery.	Abercromby, no. 552 A, pl. ciii, and p. 58. <i>Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ireland</i> , 36, p. 42.	+	Dublin.
32	"	"	—	Three zones: wavy and chevron.	—	—	1	Belfast.
33	"	Louth	Hill of Rath, Drogheda	Ornamented all over. Rosettes.	Inverted over burnt bones. In a flat cemetery.	Wilde, no. 31, <i>Catalogue</i> , p. 192.	—	Dublin.
34	"	Dublin	Greenhills, Tallaght	Vertical lines above shoulder.	In a cist, inverted over burnt bones and over a second pot of Irish type.	<i>Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.</i> , 3 ser., v, 340, pl. xi. Abercromby, no. 551, pl. ciii, p. 58.	+	Dublin.

* To be illustrated in a forthcoming catalogue of *Prehistoric Pottery in the Belfast Museum*.

No.	Country.	County.	Site.	Character of encrusted ornament.	Associations.	References.	Figured.*	Present Location.
35	Ireland	Dublin	Greenhills, Tallaght	Fragmentary. Ornamented all over. Rosettes with hollow centres.	From same cemetery as no. 34.	<i>Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.</i> , 3 ser., v, p. 342, fig. 2 c.	+	Dublin.
36	"	Wexford	Ramsfort House, Gorey	Ornamented all over. Plain bosses. Chevrans.	—	Abercromby, no. 554, pl. ciii.	+	Edinburgh
37	"	Cork	Bealick, Macroom	Ornamented all over. Rosettes.	In a cist, inverted over burnt bones and a smaller urn. ²	<i>Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ireland</i> , xlii, 109. Macalister, <i>Ireland in Pre-Celtic Times</i> , p. 214. Museum no. R.S.A.I. 115. Probably that mentioned in <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 4 ser., v, 55. ³	+	University Coll., Cork.
38	"	Kilkenny	Fiddown		Contained burnt bones.		—	Dublin.
39	"	Tipperary	Lisfernane, Aherlow	Fragmentary. Two zones of wavy ornament and hollow knobs.	In a cist. Contained burnt bones.		—	Dublin.
40	"	Limerick	Knockadea	Fragmentary. Probably ornamented all over.	Contained burnt bones.		—	Dublin.
41	"	Sligo	'Royal Cemetery', near Sligo, Carrowmore	Upper half of urn preserved. Three zones of wavy ornament. Rosettes.	'Found in a megalithic monument.'	<i>Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.</i> , 3 ser., v, p. 346, fig. 9.	+	Dublin.

¹ Illustrated. But character of ornament not recognized, and drawing therefore incomplete and misleading.

² Information kindly communicated by the keeper, the late Dr. Walther Bremer.

³ Not of encrusted type.

42	"	Cavan	Killicarney, near Bel-coo	Ornamented all over. Rosettes.	In a cist in a barrow. Secondary burial.	<i>Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ireland</i> , 4 ser., v, 194, figs. 8, 9, 10. Abercromby, p. 58.	+	Dublin.
43	"	'Probably from Ulster'		Two-thirds of urn ornamented. Chevrons and rosettes. Fragmentary.	—	Abercromby, no. 553, pl. ciii.	+	Dublin.
44	"	'Found in Ireland'		—	—	Museum no. S.A. 381-9.	—	Dublin.
45	Ireland?	Cardigan	Penllwyn, near Aberystwyth	Two-thirds of urn ornamented. Chevrons and rosettes.	Upright in a cist; contained burnt bones.	No Museum number. Present paper.	— *	Dublin. Cardiff.
46	Wales			Ornamented all over. Rosettes. Chevron below rim. Rosettes.	In a barrow. Contained burnt bones.	<i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1853, 85.	+	Lost.
47	"	Pembroke	Moel-cwm-cerwyn,			<i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1918, 39.	+	Cardiff.
48	"	Carmarthen	Prescelly Cadno Mountain, Pendine		In a barrow? Inverted over burnt bones.	Wheeler, <i>Prehist. and Roman Wales</i> , 196.	+	

Note.—An urn from Knockninny, Fermanagh, in the Dublin Museum, seems to show the last traces of encrusted motives in the form of a horseshoe, etc., on the lower part of the body. It is, however, too indefinite for inclusion in this list. Its form suggests the Iron Age. Mentioned in *J. R. S. A. I.*, 4 ser., v, 198-9.

* Milligan Colln. The late Dr. Walther Bremer wrote 'Probably from Ulster'.

The Construction and Use of Wheel Dials

By Sir JOHN R. FINDLAY, Bart., K.B.E.

ON the southern walls of many churches in England dials are to be found of a kind which is peculiar to this country. They take the form of a semicircle with lines radiating from the centre, at which there is a hole for the style or gnomon. This is always missing. They are known as scratch dials, incised sundials, mass clocks, primitive sundials, or sexton's wheels. The earliest known is one on Bewcastle Cross, Cumberland. It is a perfect example of the type, and the date assigned to it is A.D. 675. A diagram of this dial is given in fig. 1.

These dials have attracted a good deal of attention recently, and various theories have been propounded in regard to them. The latest and most elaborate study of them is by Dr. A. R. Green.¹ His book is a mine of information on the subject, and the measurements he gives show conclusively that the radiating lines were intended to be 15° apart. In a modern vertical sundial facing south the angle between the six and seven line is more than twice the angle between the eleven and twelve line. He endeavours to explain them by a 'bent style' theory, but like most writers on the subject he starts from the assumption that they reckoned time as we do, and showed it by the linear shadow of a style. Neither assumption is well founded. When these dials were made time was reckoned by 'unequal', 'temporary', or 'planetary' hours and was indicated on a dial by the shadow of a point, and not by the shadow of a line. All ancient methods of reckoning time divided the day into a definite number of equal hours, and the night into an equal number of hours. At the equinox the hours of the day were equal in length to those of the night; at other seasons they were different, the discrepancy increasing with the latitude. Our present method of reckoning time, though known, was only used for astronomical purposes.

This system of unequal or 'planetary' hours was imposed on the world by the Romans and lasted down till the middle ages. When it went out of general use it is difficult to say. It was of sufficient interest even in the seventeenth century for writers on gnomonics to describe dials which gave the 'ancient' time, and

¹ *Sundials, Incised Dials, or Mass Clocks*, by Arthur Robert Green, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, 1926.

appliances for finding it are to be found on seventeenth-century portable dials, astrolabes, and quadrants. It continued to be used by the Church and astrologers after modern time was adopted for civil purposes. According to Gustav Bilfinger, whose work *Die Mittelalterlichen Horen und die Modernen Stunden*¹ is the recognized authority on the subject, these hours continued in use long after the invention of clocks, and their disuse was due to the introduction of striking clocks some two hundred years later. The change was gradual, both systems were used concurrently for some time, and no definite date can be assigned for the change.

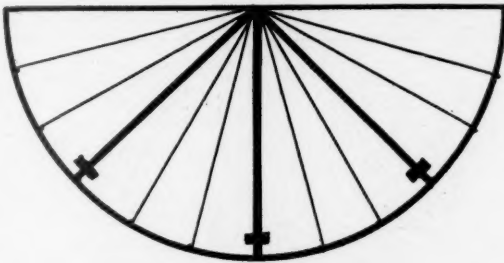


FIG. 1. Dial on Bewcastle Cross.

All early sundials showed the hour by the shadow of the point of a style. It was only when the equal or astronomical hours came into use that it became possible to construct dials which showed hours by the shadow of a line parallel to the earth's axis. When this device was invented is unknown. There is a gap in the history of dialing which the study of manuscripts may fill up. According to Dr. Joseph Drecker² no allusion to this form of style is to be found earlier than the first half of the fifteenth century, and the probability is that its introduction coincided with the general use of equal hours. It is only of use when hours are reckoned from midnight or noon, and in the Italian method of reckoning time, which started reckoning equal hours from sunset, it was necessary to use the shadow of a point. This method of reckoning time continued in use at Rome down to the middle of last century.

The presumption therefore is that, having regard to their date, these dials showed the unequal hours, and showed them by the shadow of a point. Instead of making modern gnomonics our starting-point we should approach them from the point of view

¹ Stuttgart, 1892.

² *Theorie der Sonnenuhren*, by Joseph Drecker, Berlin, 1925.

of dials which complied with these conditions. Now such dials were known to the Greeks and were borrowed from them by the Romans. Ptolemy works them out in his treatise on the *Analemma*, Vitruvius mentions them in his treatise on architecture, six examples constructed for different aspects are to be found on the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and Dr. Green gives a drawing of one from a Roman pavement found at Brading in the Isle of Wight. To writers on gnomonics they have been a source of constant interest. It has always been doubtful whether

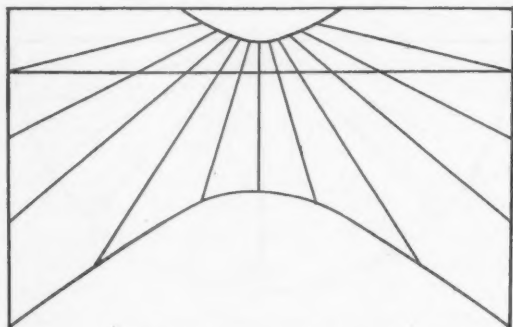


FIG. 2. Dial from the Temple of the Winds, Athens.

the construction given by Ptolemy is complete. The last word on them has, however, been said by Dr. Joseph Drecker in his recent *Theorie der Sonnenuhren*. He subjects them to the most rigid mathematical analysis which confirms Delambre's view that the lines, though very nearly straight, are really curved.

Such dials can be made for any aspect, but the form with which we are concerned is a vertical dial facing south. Fig. 2 shows the southern dial on the Temple of the Winds. Fig. 3 is an example from a portable ivory dial made at Nuremberg by Paul Reinman in 1603. Fig. 4 is based on the drawing given in Clavius's monumental treatise *Gnomonice*, first published at Rome in 1581. These three examples have all been constructed for a definite latitude and for a style of fixed length. The top and bottom curves are hyperbolas which indicate the path taken by the shadow of the point of the style at the two solstices. The straight line across is the path of the shadow at the equinox.

On comparing the three dials it will be seen that the hour lines all radiate from the base of the style, and their distance from one another is very nearly 15° . In an example drawn by Dr. Drecker they are almost exactly 15° apart. If, as is shown by the thinner

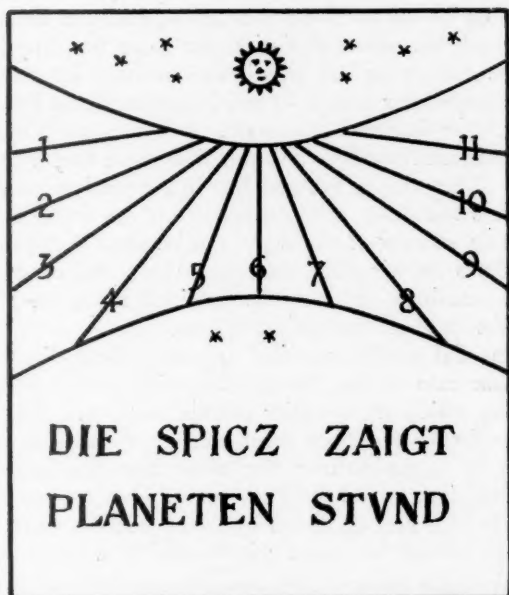


FIG. 3. Dial from ivory book-dial, made by
Paul Reinman, 1603.

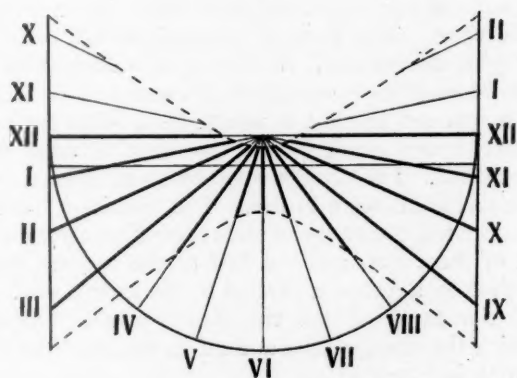
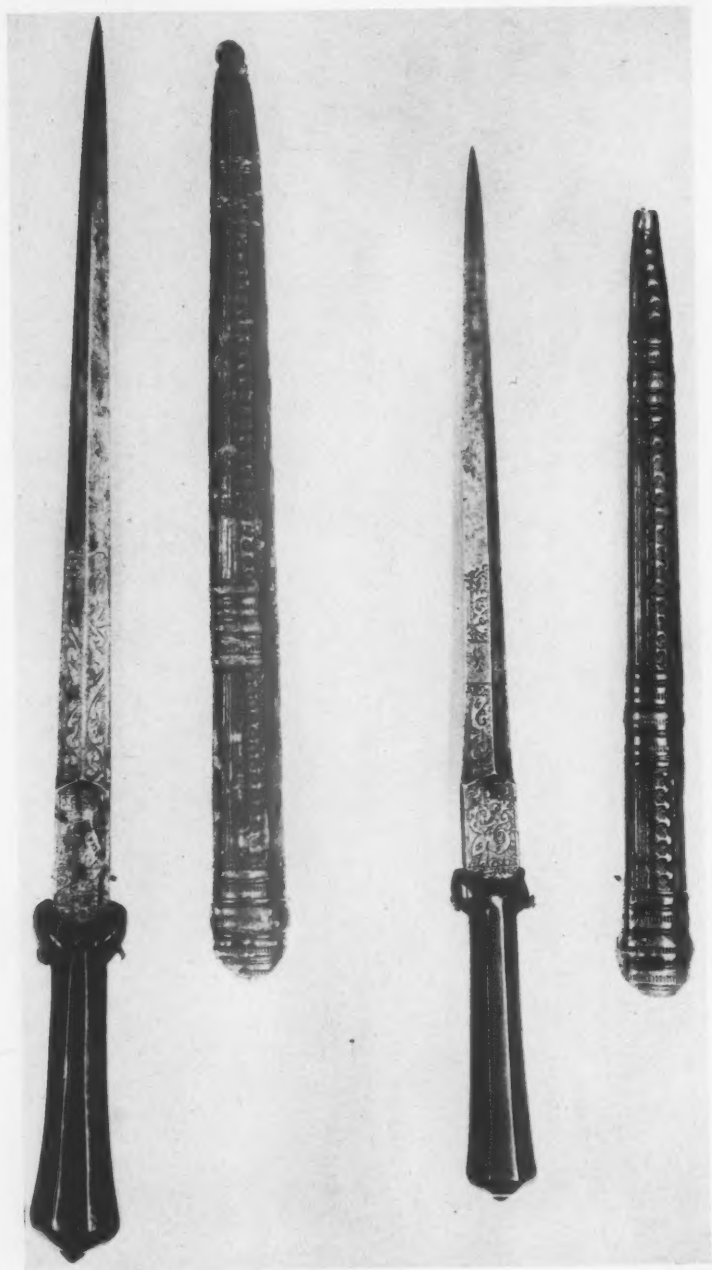


FIG. 4. Dial from Clavius's *Gnomices*.

lines which have been added to the example taken from Clavius, a semicircle be described from the centre, and the lines be prolonged beyond the seasonal limits, we have the English wheel dial. If the curves be left out, it can be used for any latitude, it can also be used for a style of any length, and the hours can be read by the linear shadow of the style. This may seem inconsistent with the statement that these antique dials made use of the shadow of a point. They did in general, but in the vertical southern and northern dials the hour lines radiate from the foot of the style, and the whole shadow of the style can be used if the dial is not limited by lines showing the solstices. In a dial drawn for any other plane, readings can only be obtained from the shadow of the point of a style of appropriate length.

The Saxon dial would therefore appear to be a direct survival of a particular case of the Roman dial, with two important local modifications, which are peculiar to this country. The one was that lines radiating regularly from a centre were used instead of those given by a projection; the other that the length of the style was not determined, and its whole shadow was used. It only serves to indicate the hours when the sun is south of a line drawn east and west, but when this condition is fulfilled, it gives the unequal hours with a very considerable degree of accuracy, sufficient at any rate for the purposes which it served. Noon it always gave accurately. It is the simplest timepiece ever invented. There probably was no other timekeeper to check it by, and even if there were, it was probably the official timekeeper. Early clocks and watches which naturally gave mean time were originally set by solar time. The table of corrections was used with the watch, not with the sundial. It would be sufficient to indicate the hour of Mass at any season, and this seems to be the purpose for which it was set up, but it would be a Mass hour midway between sunrise and noon. This, however, is what might be naturally expected. The Church stood by its traditional reckoning long after equal hours were in use. The transition from the one use to the other must have taken place some time after the erection of the last of these dials and the first of the modern type which shows the time by a gnomon parallel to the earth's axis. A comparison of the dates of the two kinds would indicate limits between which the change from ancient to modern time was made by the Church in England.



Colonel Blood's daggers

Daggers attributed to Colonel Blood

By CHARLES FFOULKES, F.S.A.

[Read 25th November 1926]

THE two daggers here illustrated (pl. xxvii) are of interest both on account of their traditional attribution, but more especially for their technical value as examples of a type which has persisted for over two hundred years. The popular name for this type is Kidney Dagger, Ballock Knife, Dague à Rognons, of course derived from the two excrescences which take the place of a cross-guard on the hilt.

The type, first appearing in the fourteenth century, became stabilized at the end of the fifteenth century, and seems to have been peculiarly English. The outstanding examples in public or private collections are the following :—

The earliest representation is on the brass of Sir William de Aldeburgh at Aldeburgh about 1360, and we find it later on the Arundel effigy of John Fitz-Alan, 1434. There are daggers of this type in the British Museum, in the Wallace Collection, and in the London and Guildhall Museums, all about the end of the fifteenth century. In the sixteenth century the knobs at the base of the grip, instead of being strong projections often of a different material from the grip, became part of the wooden grip and were more or less rudimentary 'kidneys'. Side by side the Scottish dirk was developed, and the kidney type seems to have lingered in Scotland till the seventeenth century. A weapon of precisely the same type as those here discussed was formerly in the possession of the late Sir Charles Robinson, and is now in the Figdor Collection, Vienna. This is inscribed GOD GYDE THE HAND THAT I INSTAND and is marked with a crowned 'M', and a similar dagger was formerly in the Laking Collection bearing the same mark. Sir Guy Laking had also a kidney dagger, which I have not been able to trace, dated 1616.

The grips of the daggers under present consideration are of rosewood octagonally faceted, swelling slightly at the pommel, the kidneys being carved out of the same block of wood as the grip. Both kidneys have small brass studs on the outer sides, and the tang is held by a brass nut on the pommel. The blades have a flat ricasso thinner than the striking portion, which is of diamond section, the larger being $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the shorter 9 in.

long. Both are engraved crudely with scrollwork and gilt, the longer specimen bearing the date 1620. They bear the marks of a crowned 'T' and 'L', engraved or stamped.

While it has been impossible to compare these daggers with those I have mentioned as bearing the crowned 'M' as a mark, I am inclined to think that they are all of the same school and either English or possibly Scottish. As they have no quillons they are admirably adapted for assassination purposes, or for the purpose for which Blood is stated to have used them. They could be conveniently worn in boot or belt and drawn quickly for use.

One of the most remarkable features of these weapons is that they are a pair, and I think it is unique to find two daggers of the same school of swordsmiths with the same sheaths associated for so long a period. The sheaths are of leather with loop for belt hook and are tooled with lines and stamped with thistles placed horizontally across the sheath. They have been deposited in the Tower Armouries by the Royal Literary Fund, in whose possession they have been since 1807.

The account of Blood's attempt on 9th May 1671 is given in Strype's edition of Stow, 1754, i, 97. This gives the date as 1673, an error perpetuated on the labels attached to the daggers, and states that Blood was accompanied by Hunt and Perrot. He says definitely that each was armed with swordsticks, daggers, and pistols. The Jewel Keeper Edwards was knocked down with a mallet, and afterwards stabbed. In Skinner's *London*, 1795, it is stated that the conspirators had no other apparatus but a wallet to hold the jewels, and a mallet, but at the end of the narrative it mentions that Blood discharged two pistols when pursued.

The point which needs investigation is that, although they were bequeathed with their labels in 1807 to the Royal Literary Fund by Mr. Thomas Newton, a relative of Sir Isaac Newton, at present the papers left by Mr. Newton do not show how he came to possess two daggers taken from Blood and Perrot on their arrest in the Tower precincts in 1671.

The only possible clues are perhaps hardly worth serious consideration, but I give them for what they are worth. The Royal Mint was in part at any rate established in the Tower up to the year 1810 when the present building was erected, and Sir Isaac Newton was Master Worker of the Mint and Master from 1697 to 1727. It is possible, therefore, that Sir Isaac Newton may have obtained the daggers from some officer in the Tower and have bequeathed them to his relative Thomas Newton. I have been unable to obtain any information about Thomas Newton.

An Anglo-Saxon Hut on the Car Dyke, at Waterbeach

By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, F.S.A.

CONSIDERABLE interest attaches to the Car Dyke as it has been claimed as a Roman work by several authorities (Dr. Cyril Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 179). In June of this year I attempted to make sure of the date by cutting a section through the fosse.

When a well was sunk through the bank of the dyke at the Lodge, Waterbeach, many years ago, the workmen cut through a boat of some kind. It seems reasonable to suppose that this boat dates from the time when the dyke was still full of water, and had been left moored in some little creek or dock probably near a settlement site. I therefore cut a section as near as possible to the well, that is, within a few yards of the south-east corner of the Lodge. It has not been possible to complete the section or reach the bottom of the ditch owing to the wet summer. The water-level was found at a depth of 4 ft. The section, however, cut through the middle of a small dwelling on the very lip of the ditch, debris from it forming a thin stratum separating different layers of silt. From the contents of the midden which formed the floor of the hut it was evident that the site was one of the Pagan Saxon Period.

The Anglo-Saxon building and its contents

The floor of the hut had been placed on the flat berm immediately bordering the lip of the fosse. It had apparently been formed by digging out the silt deposited on the berm till a solid gravel bottom was reached (fig. 1). The shape of the hut could be made out with some precision, as the black floor-deposit ended most abruptly on three sides. It had been broader at the side fronting the fosse than behind, and thus formed a trapezium with sides of approximately 6, 10, 10, and 9 ft. (see fig. 2). The midden on the floor was full of broken bones and potsherds, with a few scattered objects of everyday use found chiefly near the walls. A great many short lengths of wood, of circular cross-section and all of small diameter, suggested that the building may have been made of wattle-work. No post-holes or hearths

long. Both are engraved crudely with scrollwork and gilt, the longer specimen bearing the date 1620. They bear the marks of a crowned 'T' and 'L', engraved or stamped.

While it has been impossible to compare these daggers with those I have mentioned as bearing the crowned 'M' as a mark, I am inclined to think that they are all of the same school and either English or possibly Scottish. As they have no quillons they are admirably adapted for assassination purposes, or for the purpose for which Blood is stated to have used them. They could be conveniently worn in boot or belt and drawn quickly for use.

One of the most remarkable features of these weapons is that they are a pair, and I think it is unique to find two daggers of the same school of swordsmiths with the same sheaths associated for so long a period. The sheaths are of leather with loop for belt hook and are tooled with lines and stamped with thistles placed horizontally across the sheath. They have been deposited in the Tower Armouries by the Royal Literary Fund, in whose possession they have been since 1807.

The account of Blood's attempt on 9th May 1671 is given in Strype's edition of Stow, 1754, i, 97. This gives the date as 1673, an error perpetuated on the labels attached to the daggers, and states that Blood was accompanied by Hunt and Perrot. He says definitely that each was armed with swordsticks, daggers, and pistols. The Jewel Keeper Edwards was knocked down with a mallet, and afterwards stabbed. In Skinner's *London*, 1795, it is stated that the conspirators had no other apparatus but a wallet to hold the jewels, and a mallet, but at the end of the narrative it mentions that Blood discharged two pistols when pursued.

The point which needs investigation is that, although they were bequeathed with their labels in 1807 to the Royal Literary Fund by Mr. Thomas Newton, a relative of Sir Isaac Newton, at present the papers left by Mr. Newton do not show how he came to possess two daggers taken from Blood and Perrot on their arrest in the Tower precincts in 1671.

The only possible clues are perhaps hardly worth serious consideration, but I give them for what they are worth. The Royal Mint was in part at any rate established in the Tower up to the year 1810 when the present building was erected, and Sir Isaac Newton was Master Worker of the Mint and Master from 1697 to 1727. It is possible, therefore, that Sir Isaac Newton may have obtained the daggers from some officer in the Tower and have bequeathed them to his relative Thomas Newton. I have been unable to obtain any information about Thomas Newton.

An Anglo-Saxon Hut on the Car Dyke, at Waterbeach

By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, F.S.A.

CONSIDERABLE interest attaches to the Car Dyke as it has been claimed as a Roman work by several authorities (Dr. Cyril Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 179). In June of this year I attempted to make sure of the date by cutting a section through the fosse.

When a well was sunk through the bank of the dyke at the Lodge, Waterbeach, many years ago, the workmen cut through a boat of some kind. It seems reasonable to suppose that this boat dates from the time when the dyke was still full of water, and had been left moored in some little creek or dock probably near a settlement site. I therefore cut a section as near as possible to the well, that is, within a few yards of the south-east corner of the Lodge. It has not been possible to complete the section or reach the bottom of the ditch owing to the wet summer. The water-level was found at a depth of 4 ft. The section, however, cut through the middle of a small dwelling on the very lip of the ditch, debris from it forming a thin stratum separating different layers of silt. From the contents of the midden which formed the floor of the hut it was evident that the site was one of the Pagan Saxon Period.

The Anglo-Saxon building and its contents

The floor of the hut had been placed on the flat berm immediately bordering the lip of the fosse. It had apparently been formed by digging out the silt deposited on the berm till a solid gravel bottom was reached (fig. 1). The shape of the hut could be made out with some precision, as the black floor-deposit ended most abruptly on three sides. It had been broader at the side fronting the fosse than behind, and thus formed a trapezium with sides of approximately 6, 10, 10, and 9 ft. (see fig. 2). The midden on the floor was full of broken bones and potsherds, with a few scattered objects of everyday use found chiefly near the walls. A great many short lengths of wood, of circular cross-section and all of small diameter, suggested that the building may have been made of wattle-work. No post-holes or hearths

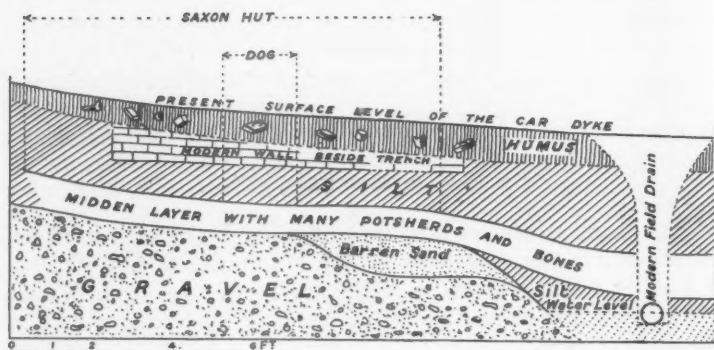


FIG. 1. Partial section of Car Dyke.

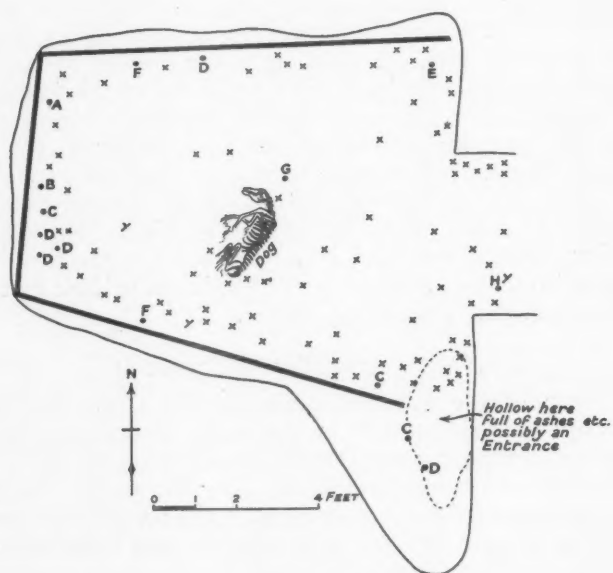


FIG. 2. Plan of Anglo-Saxon Hut.

A, armlet; B, bronze needle; C, bone needle; D, glass bead; E, silver disc; F, spindle-whorl; G, iron nail; H, glass; x, Saxon pottery; γ , Romano-British pottery.

were discovered. A great many shells, of types still common on the banks of the Cam, were found in the midden, showing the dampness of the site.

The potsherds were mostly from coarse, unornamented, hand-made bowls and cooking-pots, such as are frequently used as cinerary urns in our local cemeteries of the Pagan Anglo-Saxon period (fig. 3, *a*, *b*, *c*, *h*, and *i*). They are of various colours,

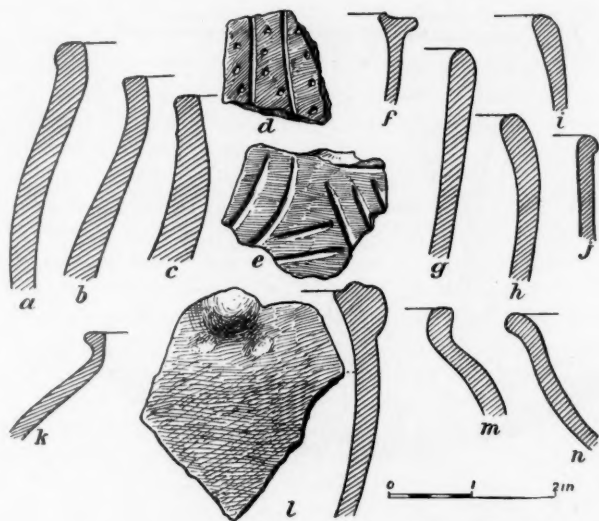


FIG. 3. *a*, *b*, *c*, hand-made semi-globular Anglo-Saxon vessels; *d*, *e*, *l*, hand-made ornamented Anglo-Saxon vessels; *f*, grey ware hand-made bowl of intermediate type; *g*, wheel-made bowl of intermediate type; *h*, *i*, Anglo-Saxon hand-made bowls; *j*, terra sigillata; *k*, biscuit-coloured globular ware, ? Anglo-Saxon domestic ware; *m*, black ware globular vessel, ? Anglo-Saxon domestic ware; *n*, brown ware bowl.

but all of gritty, ill-baked ware. Four fragments of ornamental vessels of common cinerary urn types also occurred (fig. 3, *d*, *e*, and *l*). Besides these sherds of true Saxon ware, there were several of Romano-British type, which, to judge by the sharp edges of their fractures and positions in the midden, had obviously been used together with the Saxon objects. There were several pieces of red and grey ware, including a typical foot of a late Roman grey-ware beaker; also a scrap of terra sigillata (fig. 3, *j*). Two other potsherds (fig. 3, *f* and *g*) apparently represent transition forms, intermediate between Romano-British and Saxon wares.

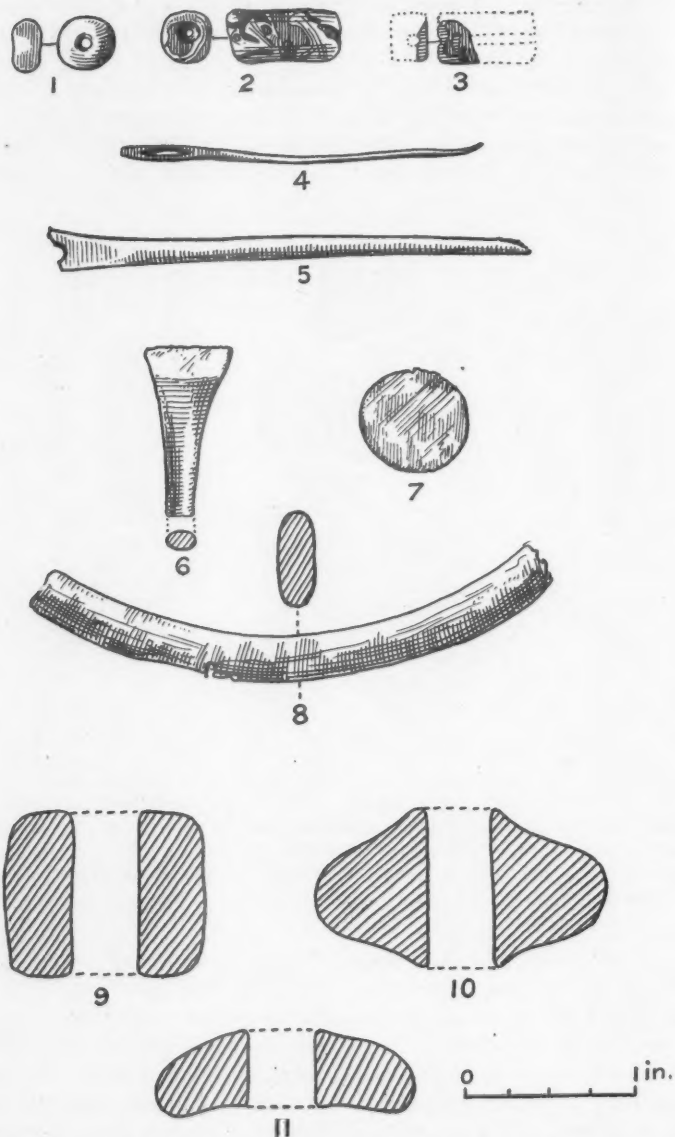


FIG. 4. 1, 2, 3, glass beads; 4, bronze needle; 5, bone bodkin or needle; 6, bone pin; 7, silver and bronze disc; 8, ivory armlet; 9, 10, 11, clay spindle-whorls.

The remaining types (fig. 3, *k*, *m*, and *n*) are probably ordinary domestic pots, not found as cinerary urns in the cemeteries on account of their unsuitable shape.

Several cracked pebbles, evidently found as glacial erratics in the local gravel, had been used as pot-boilers. One small hammer-stone of close-grained sandstone about 2 in. long was found; also a straight-edged scraper of black flint. Two small flat stones had possibly been used for smoothing purposes. There were no big stones such as were found by Mr. Thurlow Leeds in his excavations at Sutton Courtenay, Berks.

Other objects were: (1) Five opaque glass beads of types common in the local cemeteries (fig. 4, nos. 1, 2, and 3). Three were spherical beads of red, yellow, and green glass respectively; another was a cylinder of yellow, green, and red glass, and the last a fragment of a cuboid red and green bead.

(2) A bronze needle with flattened head (fig. 4, no. 4).

(3) Two bone needles or bodkins (fig. 4, no. 5) and a pin-head (?) of the same material (fig. 4, no. 6), of the same type as those found by Mr. Thurlow Leeds in the Saxon village at Sutton Courtenay, Berks. (*Archaeologia*, vol. lxxiii, pl. xxviii, A, B, C, and D).

(4) A small disc, silver on one side and bronze on the other (fig. 4, no. 7), the silver side being slightly striated. This is probably from a large square-headed brooch like that from Lakenheath (Fox, *op. cit.*, frontispiece, no. 5), or from a shield-boss.

(5) A portion of a large ivory armlet (fig. 4, no. 8), apparently cut from round the pulp cavity at the base of an elephant's tusk.

(6) Three spindle-whorls (fig. 4, nos. 9, 10, and 11) are of interest, as they are made of the same gritty clay as the typical Anglo-Saxon potsherds from the site. They also show that there was considerable variation in the shape of these objects in Saxon times.

(7) Two small iron nails of Roman type.

(8) Two fragments of glass, like that from the Roman square-faced jugs often used for cinerary urns.

(9) A thin rectangular strip of bronze, about 1 in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Conclusions

A. Although the bottom was not reached, it can be seen that the ditch was probably almost silted up (fig. 1) by the time that the Saxon hut was built. Debris from the hut forms a stratum about 6 in. thick separating two layers of silt. It is very probable, therefore, that the work had fallen into disuse some

considerable time before the Anglo-Saxon settlement, and I feel that its inclusion in the Roman Period is almost certainly correct.

B. The hut, in spite of its primitive character, is practically identical in plan, size, orientation, and contents with that discovered in Stade by Dr. Willi Wegewitz ('Die Ausgrabung eines sächsischen Hauses in Klethen', *Staden-Archiv*, 1926). It is quite possible, therefore, that this may prove to be the normal type of 'Anglian' hut. The ivory armlet and silver disc surely indicate that it was not the dwelling of absolute paupers.

C. The dog¹ buried in the middle of the floor was certainly contemporary. It was entirely covered by the midden, and a piece of Romano-British red ware lay on the skeleton. This, together with the numerous broken bones and potsherds which strewed the floor, indicates a very low standard of living and complete disregard for cleanliness or comfort.

D. The potsherds are of great interest. They show that the same wares were used for containing the ashes of the dead and for cooking the daily meal; and the existence of Romano-British and transitional forms, side by side with the real Saxon pottery, suggests survival of people of Romano-British stock among the Saxon conquerors in the Cambridge area.

E. Lastly, the hut is situated in a part of Cambridgeshire hitherto devoid of Saxon remains. No cemeteries have been found on this bank of the Cam below Cambridge (see Fox, *op. cit.*, Anglo-Saxon Age map).

The animal bones have not yet been properly examined: they appear to be those of sheep, pig, ox, and red-deer.

¹ I am much indebted to Dr. W. L. H. Duckworth, who identified the skeleton as that of a large dog and not a wolf.

Excavations at Alchester, 1926

By CHRISTOPHER HAWKES,
Scholar of New College, Oxford

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (see fig. 1)¹

ALCHESTER is a flat site of some 26 acres, 11 miles from Oxford and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Bicester, in the parish of Wendlebury, on gravel over clay. Remains of a bank and ditch enclose it, forming approximately a square, the axis of which runs nearly N. 4° W. At the south-east corner is a mound 4 ft. 9 in. high, and remains of another at the north-east.

From south to north through the site passes the Roman road which comes from Dorchester over Shotover Hill and across Otmoor: it goes on past Bicester north by east towards Watling Street near Towcester. On entering Alchester this road deviates some thirty yards east from its direct course (with which the ramparts are aligned), to rejoin which at its exit on the north it runs askew across the site N. 10° W.—an unexplained peculiarity.

Not far north of Alchester this road is met by Akeman Street, which, coming from the east along the line of the modern lane from Chesterton, continued straight across the water-meadows, where its bank, now not prominent, was formerly (e.g. 1841) large enough to dam the stream in flood-time.² It thus formed a by-pass, and a road leaves Alchester on the east to join it north of Graven Hill, visible as a bank west of the railway, and continued by the line of Langford Lane. This looks as if Akeman Street were made before Alchester was settled. The main intersecting roads inside the site are visible as raised banks.

Eighty yards west of the site is a curved mound some 200 ft. across, locally called 'The Castle', and much of the ground north and east of Alchester is or was uneven and productive of Roman remains. An air-photograph³ taken in August 1926 showed the trace in the pasture of a semi-circular ditch, invisible from the ground, abutting on the west boundary of the site.

¹ See also Dunkin, *Hundreds of Bullingdon and Ploughley*, 1823, vol. ii, pp. 174-5; Blomfield, *History of the Rural Deanery of Bicester*, 1882, pp. 8 ff. (with map); and V. C. H. *Oxfordshire*, vol. ii, p. 320.

² Cf. Belloc, *The Road*, p. 158.

³ For getting this taken I am indebted to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Alchester has been known as a Romano-British site by tradition, and its proximity to Oxford has exposed it to academic ingenuity in conjecture somewhat incommensurate with actual discoveries. Camden¹ makes only a passing reference, but in 1622 an anonymous *History of Allchester* appeared,² from which, and from Dr. Plot,³ Stukeley,⁴ the Rev. W. L. Brown,⁵ and the *Archaeological Journal* of 1856,⁶ we learn that it was fortified by Aulus Plautius during his invading march from Southampton Water through Gloucestershire to Essex, being ceded by the submissive, but dubiously spelt, Dobuni or Boduni; that it was at once the *Ælia Castra* of 'Richard of Cirencester', and the ubiquitous *Alauna* of 'Ravennas'; and that it was the head-quarters of Allectus, another etymological sponsor, who erected 'The Castle' either as his *praetorium*, or, less improbably, for a military engine called *rulla*—a theory which triumphantly survived the discovery of a hypocaust and a tessellated pavement within its walls when excavated in 1776 by Mr. Penrose, the proprietor.⁷ The settlement presumably met its fate at the hands of the neighbouring 'Vandals' of Wendlebury!

But in spite of such surprises, Stukeley's description of the site is intelligent: as well as features already mentioned, he notes the gravel subsoil that here overlies the natural clay, and 'paving stones with smooth face and laid in a very good bed of gravel, till they draw them all up by degrees'. We also hear of a cist, which had formerly contained a green glass vessel full of ashes, used as a hog-trough at Wendlebury.

The site was long cultivated as part of Wendlebury common field, till in 1800 it was enclosed; in making a hedge and ditch across it much Roman material was found, and 'The Castle' was looted for road-metal.

The *Archaeological Journal* records pottery in 1850,⁸ and in 1856⁹ mentions structural remains, pottery, glass, coins, and 'a head of Diana, of good workmanship, of the local white clay': also 'a fine axe-blade of Trappean-green-sand', 5 in. long, and another tool of red sandstone, which, with a bronze spear-head recently secured

¹ *Britannia*, 1607, p. 267.

² Appended with other documents to Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*.

³ *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, 1705, p. 340.

⁴ *Itinerarium*, i, p. 41.

⁵ Paper in *Oxon. Arch. Soc. Records*, apud Blomfield, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

⁶ Vol. xii, p. 156.

⁷ He found walls 3 ft. high, 'much pottery and rubbish', decayed wood, iron, a human jaw, an ivory stylus, and 14 lb. of lead. South-east of Alchester he also found human remains: more were found later near by in constructing the railway.

⁸ Vol. vi, p. 154.

⁹ Vol. xii, p. 156.

for the Ashmolean, constitute the only pre-Roman relics from the forest district of north Oxfordshire east of the Cherwell. Various other small finds were made during the nineteenth century, as marked on the map (fig. 1).

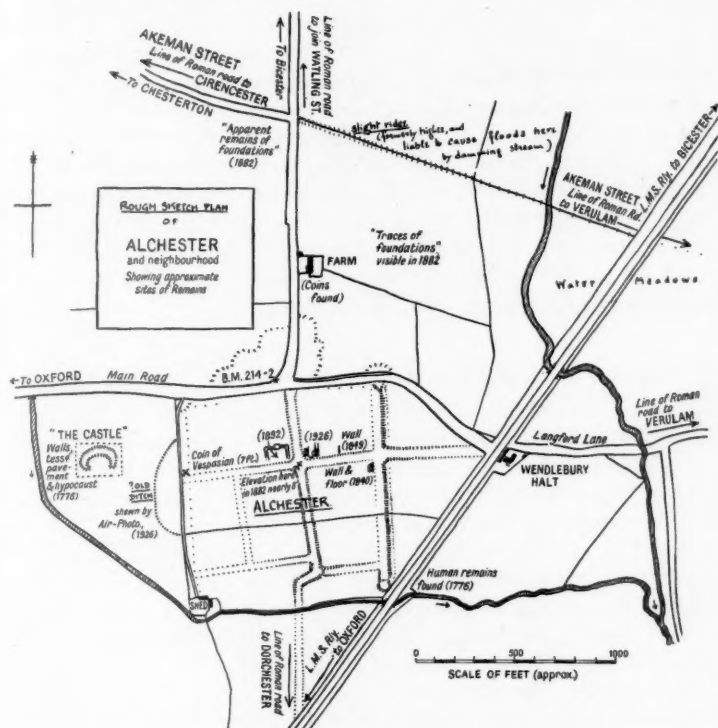


FIG. 1. Sketch plan of the site.

In 1892 the late Mr. Percy Manning and Mr. (now Professor) J. L. Myres excavated in the north-west angle of the central cross-roads.¹ A gravel courtyard some 100 ft. square was found, surrounded on three sides by a corridor, open to the south, with a rectangular room, adjoined by a well, in the middle of the north side. The buildings had been burnt. A section across the bank and ditch was also taken: the former was of gravel, with remains of a rubble facing-wall on the outside. Representative pottery

¹ *Archaeologia Oxoniensis* (1892-5), p. 34. The excavation is further recorded in manuscript plans in the Haverfield Library, and in notes and an excellent bibliography of the site in the Manning MSS., all in the Ashmolean Museum.

was obtained, and a coin-series of twenty-five, from Nero to Arcadius. An inventory then attempted of all recorded coins from the neighbourhood extends from Drusus to Honorius, but is very incomplete. Stukeley noted a preponderance of coins of Claudius II, Probus, Allectus, and Diocletian.

In 1907 Professor Haverfield recorded¹ a piece of Arretine pottery from the field in the north-west angle of the cross-roads north of the site: it is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum.

Archaeological material has recently been indiscriminately destroyed by the proprietor for building-stone. Accordingly, owing to the efforts of Miss M. V. Taylor, the Oxford branch of the Classical Association voluntarily undertook a preliminary excavation in the winter of 1925,² in the north-east angle of the central cross-roads. The remains found were further explored in 1926 (*v. infra*). A section was also taken across the east bank and ditch, confirming the evidence of 1892 (*v. supra*).

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED IN 1926 (see fig. 2)

Two sites were uncovered, north and north-east of the 1925 excavation, trial trenches taken through the surrounding ground, and a section of the road cut. No pre-Roman remains were found, and the date at which Roman occupation began could not precisely be determined, but the remains fall into four periods:

Period A. ?-A.D. 80-90. Road built. No stone buildings: burnt layer perhaps representing wooden and wattle-and-daub structures; remains of clay and gravel floors. A few pieces of pre-Flavian Samian. Probably soon after Domitian's accession this period ended in a conflagration.

Period B (i). A.D. 80-90-c. 130. Occupation began again in Domitian's reign with a period of solid stone construction, when the main buildings of both sites were erected, and metalling laid on all the open ground.

Period B (ii). c. A.D. 130-third century. Site A burnt. Its north room was repaired, its south one left ruinous, and a three-roomed 'herring-bone' structure built partially over the remains. Site B re-floored.

Period B (iii). Third century A.D. and later. Only a wall and some re-flooring at higher levels date from this period: the intensity of occupation, which had already begun to decline in the Antonine Period, in the ensuing century became still less, and the early fourth century, which Haverfield considered the principal *floruit* of Romano-British culture, seems to have been a time of

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, vol. xxi, p. 461.

² *J.R.S.*, vol. xv, pt. 2, p. 231.

degeneracy on this site. The end of the occupation cannot be exactly dated, as the place seems to have been deserted gradually: the latest coins are one of Arcadius and a fifth-century (?) copy of a Theodosian type. Neither is satisfactorily stratified, as the later levels are not deep enough to escape disturbance from the plough.

The break between Periods A and B (i) seems to have been more complete than those between the other periods: no stone building appears before it, and the ground plan probably changed (e.g. wattle-and-daub remains under later metalled open space). No historical significance can yet be given to this, but the Arretine and early coins of previous discoveries suggest that future work may produce interesting results from increased knowledge of Period A. Of the subsequent occupation the most flourishing period was certainly the late first and early second centuries.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS (see figs. 2-7 and pls. xxviii and xxx-xxxii)

Abbreviations used in references:

Ashley Rails = Heywood Sumner, *Roman Potteries at Ashley Rails*.

Balmildy = S. N. Miller, *Roman Fort at Balmildy*.

Brecon = R. E. M. Wheeler, *Roman Fort near Brecon*, 1926.

D. = J. Déchelette, *Les Vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, 1904.

Hengistbury = Bushe-Fox, *Hengistbury Head Excavations Report*, 1911-12.

Knorr, Cannstatt = R. Knorr, *Terra-sigillata-gefäße von Cannstatt und Köngen*, 1905.

Knorr, Rottweil = R. Knorr, *Terra-sigillata-gefäße von Rottweil*, 1907.

Knorr, Rottenburg = R. Knorr, *Terra-sigillata-gefäße von Rottenburg*, 1910.

Knorr, T. & F. = *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts*, 1919.

Newstead = J. Curle, *The Fort of Newstead in the parish of Melrose*, 1911.

O. & P. = Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, 1920.

Pomp. = D. Atkinson, 'A Hoard of Samian Ware from Pompeii', *J. R. S.*, iv (1914), pt. 1, p. 27.

Richboro', I = Bushe-Fox, *First Richborough Excavations Report*, 1926.

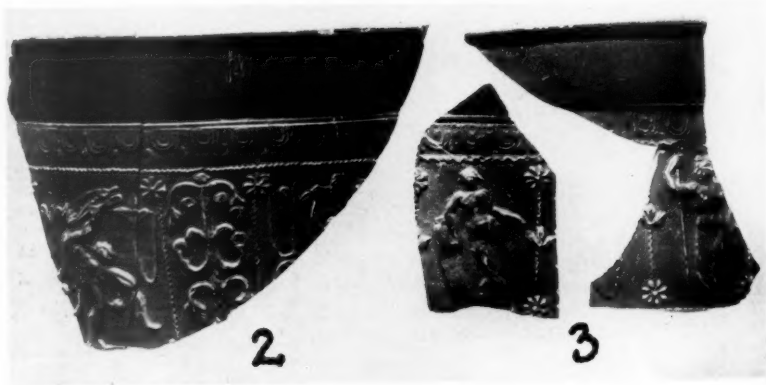
Silch. = T. May, *The Pottery found at Silchester*, 1916.

Walters, C. R. P. = H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the British Museum*, 1908.

Wrox. '12, '13, '14 = Bushe-Fox, *Wroxeter Excavations Reports*, 1912, '13, '14.

The first trial trench was begun on 8th September, running north-east from the 1925 excavation: the whole area worked over when operations ceased on 9th October measured some 6,500 square feet. This falls into four main sections: the road and ditch, the three-roomed Site B immediately east of it, the cobbled and gravelled space east of this again, stretching south to the 1925 excavation, and the composite Site A reaching along the whole east side of the area.

(a) The Road and Ditch (section AB, fig. 3). The natural gravel is here 2 ft. 3 in. deep over the natural clay: the V-shaped ditch



Samian Pottery



1. Site B looking north



2. Site A looking north showing rubbish-tip
between Long Room and Rough Room walls

along the edge of the road is cut into this 18 in. deep and thickly lined with clay: it is 3 ft. across the top here (some 4 ft. below present surface). The road was re-metalled four or five times, and the camber of each successive re-metalling slopes down to the same vanishing-point on the edge of the ditch. (1) Above a core-layer of large stones, the first stratum is the yellow gravel upcast from the ditch (1 ft.). (2) Next, a layer of small cobbles bedded in a whitish cement-mixed gravel (4 in.): this is either the first re-metalling, or the original made surface-layer of (1).

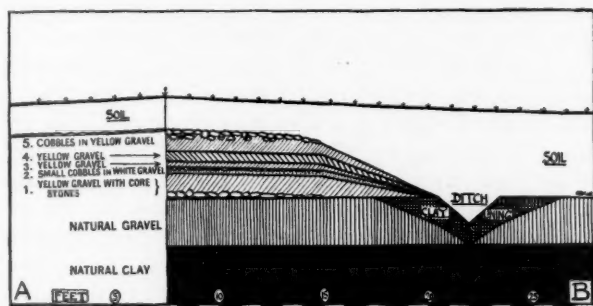


FIG. 3. Section AB across road and ditch.

(3) and (4) Successive gravel layers, 4 and 6 in. (5) Similar gravel, nearly 1 ft. thick, with large cobble surface. The width of the actual road-surface is 15 ft., with the steep camber, 5 ft. 6 in. wide, on either side.

The road only yielded surface finds: in the ditch was found pottery of all periods, notably Samian forms 18, 24/5, and 27, with the pre-Flavian truncated lip (*O. & P.* pl. XLIX, 9), with 31 and 37 from late first to late second century: also coarse pottery from Flavian to late rosette-stamped ware.

The road thus seems to have existed from Period A onwards, but unluckily the soil between it and Site B was too disturbed to make stratigraphical correlation possible.

(b) Site B. A building of three rooms in a line, not parallel to the road (bearing N. 4° E.): its east wall, now partially robbed, extends over 30 ft. farther north. As the north-west corner of Room I is definitely external, this extension must have connected northwards with a different set of rooms (if any), but though there are indications of a branch wall to the west 6 ft. north of Room I, the soil has been too much disturbed for certainty.

The three rooms measure internally:—I, 10 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in.;

II, 10 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.; III, 10 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in. Thickness of wall, 2 ft., with set-off on both sides 3 in. wide, 1 ft. above original floor level. This suggests a wooden upper story—Roman masonry two stories high would be at least 3 ft. thick. All the south portion of the west wall had been robbed, as had most of the partition walls: their footings were found partially intact below robbing level. The narrow Room III, alone without a clay hearth, may possibly have contained a wooden staircase.¹

Section CD shows the stratification of the successive floorings in Room I. A dark clay layer represents Period A, 5 to 6 in. thick, with charcoal and a fragment of the Samian Ritterling form 12, some first-century fine grey fragments, and several coarse gritty pieces of native ware; the wall-footings rest on this stratum. Above it is a thick earth filling, on which is laid the original floor of whitish cement, found in a very ruined state. This, the construction-level, is that of Period B (i): finds in it include Samian form 18 and grey ware which suggest late Flavian date, and it can be equated with the construction level of Site A: the walls are structurally alike, and on each site at this level was found a mortarium stamped SOLLVSF (fig. 6, 1-2).

The secondary flooring in Room I, of beaten earth on a shallow earth filling, belongs to Trajan's reign, as the Samian suggests; the coarse ware is mainly of types dated 80-130 at Wroxeter.²

The subsequent re-flooring is laid over this on a very thick earth filling (18-20 in.): it seems to date from the later Antonine period; Samian is poorer and less plentiful (forms 31, 33, and one poor 27), indifferent colour-coated ware appears (e.g. patera as *J. R. S.* vol. xvi, pl. vi, 17, from a third-century well at Margidunum), and coarse black 'cooking-pot' ware predominates. The open clay hearth is on this level.

In Rooms II and III there is only one secondary flooring, apparently early second century, which lasted out the occupation; in addition to pottery parallel to that from the third floor of Room I, grey ware was found, some imitating Samian shapes, and with barbotine 'rustication', some fine nearly cylindrical flagon-necks, and mortarium of Wroxeter form 66 (probably early Hadrianic): also a fine Samian dish, form 36. The hearth in Room II is on this level.

(c) Cobbled and Gravelled Space between Sites A and B.

An open court or lane, metalled in Period B (i) to cover the burnt remains of Period A, and re-metalled five times, as shown in section EF, with cobbles and gravel.

¹ Cf. Ward, *Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks*, pp. 145-7.

² 1912 *Report*, pp. 68 ff.

The original metalling produced South Gaulish Samian forms 18, 27, and 31, a 35 by SEVERVS, a 37 fragment, probably Trajanic (fig. 4, no. 27), mortarium of Wroxeter form 58 (turn of first and second centuries), bowl fragments of Corbridge forms 4-7, rouletted and 'rusticated' grey ware, etc. Reliable evidence was wanting from the intermediate levels: the top stratum produced two bronze coins, a Constantinopolis and a Constantius II, with a few late Samian fragments (e.g. fig. 4, no. 28), and mortarium (Wroxeter form 94), approaching hammer-head type (fig. 6, no. 8).

The Period A deposit below these strata at EF was particularly rich: under the few inches of rubbish and humus lying beneath the Period B (i) gravel was a hard reddish burnt clay layer, probably remains of wattle-and-daub buildings, and below this again gravel rubbish with charcoal, etc., lying on a black decayed wood and dark clay stratum. In this deposit was found a nearly complete Samian bowl, form 29, by MEDDILLVS (pl. xxix, 1), other form 29 and 37 fragments (fig. 4, nos. 5, 6, 8, 9), an 18 perhaps by FELIX (fig. 4, no. 7), and other South Gaulish pieces, including Ritterling form 12.

Among the coarse ware was one brown jar complete, and four grey jars nearly so (fig. 8, nos. 1-5); also a small mica-dusted imitation of Samian form 18, a grey imitation of 29, a fragment with barbotine arcading, a fine brown bowl with vertical rows of circles in white barbotine, and pieces of a large coarse store-jar resembling fig. 8, 6. A fragment of comb-striated tile was also found.

At the south end of this area more work was done on the remains first excavated in 1925: they consist of the north-east corners of two super-imposed buildings. The earlier seems to belong to Period B (i), and the later, 'herring-bone' built, probably to Period B (ii): remains of an earth floor with a clay hearth are associated with the latter, but the robbing which has destroyed the further extent of the walls has also ruined the stratification, and impaired the value of the pottery, which apparently covers all Period B. Two pieces are remarkable: a brownish olla with incised trellis-pattern and mica-dusting, and a metallic black-slipped fragment with a Pan's head in applied relief (*Silch.*, pl. xxxv, 1-2). Disturbance of the intervening soil prevented exact correlation with Site A.

(d) Site A. The underlying Period A stratum resembled that below Site B, though more fertile: at the south-east corner (see section QR) it was especially productive of pottery, including Samian forms 29, 37, Ritterling 12, 18, and 27 (all South Gaulish), a screw-necked flagon, and many large coarse store-jar fragments (fig. 8, no. 6); a silver denarius of Tiberius was also found.

The main building dates from Period B(i), and consists of a long building of the 'workshop' type, divided into two rooms, end to end: Long Room I, 28 ft. by 10 ft. 3 in., and Long Room II, 42 ft. by 10 ft. 3 in. The dividing wall was produced eastward, but had been robbed: like the west wall of Long Room I, it is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, the others being 2 ft. The south end almost abuts on the east and west road, the north end has been disturbed, but was probably open. All the footings are trenched down to the natural gravel through the Period A deposit, on which is laid the earth filling supporting the beaten earth floors of the rooms. West of Long Room II at this level are remains of a good *opus signinum* floor, which does not, however, extend more than a few yards.

The pottery of the construction period includes South Gaulish Samian forms 37 (fig. 4, nos. 10, 12, 13), and 18, 31, 27, 37 (fig. 4, nos. 11, 14, etc.), from Lezoux (Domitian-Trajan), with corresponding coarse ware of all kinds, including native coarse gritty fragments. The whole building was destroyed by fire in Hadrian's reign, as shown by the burnt rubbish stratum overlying the floors, containing fragments of painted stucco and of *tegula* and *imbrex*.

Long Room I was then repaired, and on an earth filling, which yielded fragments of Hadrianic pottery, was put in a new beaten earth floor, which lasted out the occupation; it produced typical second-century Samian forms 37 (fig. 4, nos. 19, 20, and later types), 31, 33, 38, etc., with coarse ware of the earlier fine grey and later black 'cooking-pot' types, and an appropriate sequence of flagon and mortarium forms, all decreasing in quantity as the period gets later: late colour-coated ware is present, but rare. About half-way along the room on the west is a thick clay hearth. *Tegula* and *imbrex* and some painted stucco fragments were found.

Long Room II was left ruinous, and at the same time—Period B(ii)—as Long Room I was repaired, a three-roomed structure consisting of Rough Rooms I (14 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft.), II (14 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft.), and III (13 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 6 in.), was built partly on its site, so that the west wall of Long Room II is under the floor of Rough Rooms II and III, and its east wall is some 2 ft. 6 in. outside them. It was apparently left standing a few feet high, forming a narrow corridor, which was used until the third century as a rubbish-tip, the rubbish being shot on to the top of the Long Room II destruction debris already lying at the bottom (see sections JKL and QR). The walls nearly coincided on the south, but of the earlier only the footings remained, and the later had been entirely robbed. These 'herring-bone' walls, 1 ft. 6 in. thick, were built without footings directly on



1 Long Room I looking south : secondary floor on left,
primary floor by foot of pole



2. SE. corner of Long Room II, wall and footings :
the pole is in Period A destruction layer, with remains
of wall of Rough Room III on its left



1. Rough Room II looking east, with floor cut to show
Long Room II wall beneath



2. Period B (iii) wall east of Site A, looking east: contemporary
whitish gravel layer seen in section on right

earth, or even (section QR) on rubbish : the bulk of the buildings must have been of wood.¹

The space between the Rough Rooms and Long Room I is in a natural depression, partially levelled up by the thickening of the Period A flooring-stratum, the accumulation of rubbish above it, and the deepening and stone reinforcement of the filling under Long Room II floor (see section OKP : note the remains of similar thickening and reinforcement on the slight slope at the other end). A Period B (ii) earth and marl filling and flooring was also found here (see section OKP), with a clay hearth, but there is no vestige of wall connecting the two buildings, though they are orientated alike.

In the third century a secondary flooring was put into Rough Room III, and about the same time—Period B (iii)—a whitish gravelly flooring was laid all down the east side of the site at a much higher level (see section GH). The total robbing of the eastward continuation of the wall dividing the Long Rooms makes its relation to this flooring uncertain, but a large clay hearth at the late level abuts on the site of the wall, suggesting its continued existence (see section MH) : small cobbles were found laid over this hearth and the flooring adjacent.

On the south this flooring ends about opposite the north wall of Rough Room III, but it is carried over the ruinous Long Room II wall and the rubbish-tip it enclosed (see section JKL)—a useful sealing layer, in view of the quantities of pottery in the tip (fig. 5). At the north end (see section H'N) it is associated with a wall resting merely on the earth filling, the purpose of which is obscure, as it is robbed at both ends.

Late pottery was found at this level (Castor, rosette-stamped ware, etc.), and a bronze coin of Constantius II. Other fourth-century coins (Constantine, Valentinian, and Theodosian houses), and similar pottery, were also found in the Rough Rooms, which lasted out the occupation, but earlier material preponderates enormously : in fact, the sequence of pottery from them closely resembles that from Long Room I secondary floor, though superior in quantity ; coarse gritty native ware occurs throughout, as elsewhere, and painted stucco and roof-tile fragments.

To what use the buildings were put cannot certainly be specified : but the state of civilization disclosed, at least in Period B, is probably typical of small towns, such as Kenchester and Irchester (Northants.) of the little-known type intermediate between Silchester, Caerwent, etc., and villages like those of Cranborne Chase.

¹ Mr. R. G. Collingwood suggests that there were internal wooden frames.

THE POTTERY AND POTTERS' STAMPS

1. *Samian*.

In fig. 4, nos. 1-9, with pl. xxix, 1, represent Period A, nos. 10-14 Period B (i) on Site A, no. 15 the Period B (iii) level by the same site, and nos. 16-24 Period B (ii), principally the Rough Rooms. Nos. 25-6 represent different levels on Site B, and nos. 27-8 the metallated space between it and Site A. With pl. xxix, 2-3, fig. 5 shows the series from the rubbish-tip east of the Rough Rooms, except nos. 20-2, which are miscellaneous. The numerous unstratified pieces have not been illustrated.

(a) *Decorated*. Pl. xxix, 1, and fig. 4, nos. 4-28.

Pl. xxix, 1. Form 29, stamped MEΘILLVS. South Gaulish, Vespasian. Frieze-festoons as *Knorr*, *T. & F.*, taf. 55, B. Torus plain between bead-rows. Soffit: continuous winding scroll; upper spaces, branching curved stem with leaves and buds; lower, conventionalized upright plant. Period A deposit under metallating between Sites A and B.

Fig. 4, no. 4. Form 78. South Gaulish, late first century. No ovolo. Grape-bunches, *Brecon* S. 83 style of GERMANVS (cf. *D.* 1126). Same deposit, but stratification dubious: ? Period B (i).

5. Form 29. South Gaulish, later first century. Torus wide between large bead-rows. Soffit: wreath pattern, cf. *Knorr*, *T. & F.*, taf. 97, B. Period A destruction-layer, Site A, SE. corner.

6. Form 37. South Gaulish, late first century. Zonal: (1) festoon: (2) cupids (*D.* 268, 280) in medallions, alternating with arrow-heads over S-ornament in wavy-line double panels, with rosettes and corner-tendrils, cf. *Pomp.* 60 (MOMMO). Same deposit as pl. xxix, 1.

8-9. Form 29. South Gaulish, later first century. Torus plain between wavy-lines. Soffit: fragmentary winding scrolls. Same deposit.

10. Form 37. South Gaulish, late first century. Winding scroll with large vine-leaf, *Newstead* 61. Period B (i) destruction-layer under Rough Room I.

11. Form 37. Lezoux?, Domitian-Trajan. Ovolo with cabled tongue. Small nude in medallion, beside star (cf. *D.* 1185, *Knorr*, *Rottenburg*, xv, 14); curls above. Period B (i) destruction-layer east of Site A.

12. Form 37. South Gaulish, late first century. Bead-row panels: two-lined festoon above, with bird (*D.* 1011): hare (*D.* 950 a) below. Period B (i), Long Room I.

13. Form 37. South Gaulish, late first century. Zonal :
 (1) arrow-heads below curved stalk : (2) straight wreath. Period
 B (i) destruction-layer east of Site A.

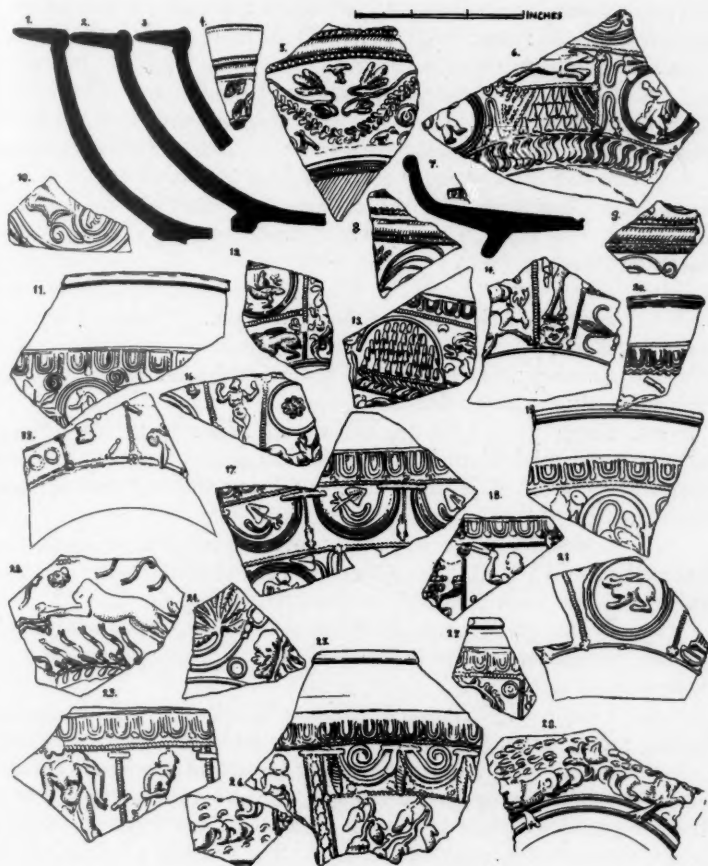


FIG. 4. Samian pottery.

14. Form 37. Lezoux, Trajan. Bead-row panels : (1)
 fleur-de-lis (*D.* 1164) : (2) Pan (*D.* 411) over mask (*D.* 679) :
 (3) stag. Style of COBNERTVS. Period B (i), Long Room I.

15. Form 37. Lezoux, late. Small rosettes at panel-
 corners, scattered astragali and rings. Period B (iii) whitish
 gravel, east of Site A.

16. Same mould as no. 14. (1) Venus (*D.* 175) : (2) stag below rosette in medallion. Filling under Rough Room I floor.

17. Form 37. South Gaulish, late Flavian. Ovolo as *O. & P.*, pl. xxx, 63. Zonal : (1) festoons enclosing cuneiform leaf and stipule, lanceolate-bud pendants : (2) wavy-line panels, cf. *Brecon* S. 58 : two-ringed medallion with cupid. MOMMO ? Same filling—presumably a survival.

18. Form 37. East Gaulish, Domitian-Trajan. Ovolo, cf. *O. & P.*, pl. xxx, 118, ? RANTO. Fine bead-row panels, rosetted corners, cf. *Brecon* S. 105, BIRRANTVS : L., astragalus above QD monogram and curved horns, cf. *O. & P.*, pl. xxviii, 12 : R., gladiator. Class I in Pryce's excursus on the QD monogram (*Brecon*, pp. 193 ff.), q.v. : ? by RANTO. See fig. 5, no. 5. Long Room I secondary floor.

19. Form 37. Lezoux, Hadrian. Ovolo and winding scroll (cf. *Newstead* 80) in CINNAMVS' style. Long Room I secondary floor.

20. Form 37. Lezoux, Hadrian. Ovolo, cf. *Brecon* S. 140. Free astragalus. Same floor.

21. Form 37. Lezoux, Hadrian. Hare to L. (*D.* 950 a) in two-ringed medallion, between vertical bead-rows with rosette terminals. Period B(ii) level between Long Room I and Rough Room I.

22. Form 37. Lezoux, Antonine. Freestyle. Lion to L., damaged mould (cf. *D.* 795, ADVOCISVS, MAPILLVS). Various scattered ornaments. Rough Room III primary floor.

23. Form 37. Lezoux, Hadrian-Antonine. Bead-row panel borders, crossed by astragali : Bacchus (*D.* 301). See fig. 5, no. 15. Same deposit as no. 21.

24. Form 37. Lezoux, Hadrian. Winding scroll, astragalus binding : free ring : cf. *Newstead* 88, CINNAMVS. Same deposit.

25. Form 37. South Gaulish, Domitian-Trajan. Ovolo and wavy-lines suggest BIRACILLVS : *Brecon* S. 143, 179. Divided panel with lateral border of leaf-pattern between wavy-lines : above, festoons (*Brecon* S. 179), free rosettes : below, vine-branches (*D.* 1126). Site B, Room I, secondary floor.

26. Form 37. Lezoux ?, Antonine. Poor fragment with sea-horse (? *D.* 30). Site B, Room II, secondary floor.

27. Form 37. Lezoux ?, earlier second century. Ovolo, rosetted tongue. Bead-row demarcation : fragmentary scroll, free ring. Between Sites A and B, low level cobbling.

28. Form 37. Lezoux ?, Antonine. Coarse. Sea-horses (cf. no. 26) tail to tail, crossing lower border. Ditto, high level cobbling.

Pl. xxix, 2-3, and fig. 5, 1-19 : from rubbish-tip along east side of Rough Rooms II and III.

Pl. xxix, 2. Form 30. East Gaulish, Domitian-Trajan. Ovolo, rosetted tongue. Panel divisions : wavy-lines surmounted by seven-petalled rosettes, with three-lobed leaf on curved stalk : (1) Silenus with diaulos (*D.* 314), (2) vertical conventional ornament. Fine moulding.

Pl. xxix, 3. Form 30. East Gaulish, Domitian-Trajan. Ovolo, cf. *Brecon* S. 106. Panel-divisions : wavy-lines with seven-petalled rosettes top and bottom, and three-lobed leaf across middle. (1) Satyr (*D.* 325) : (2) nude (*D.* 331). Fine moulding.

Fig. 5, 1-2. Form 37. South Gaulish, Flavian. Ovolo, cf. fig. 7, 25. Vine and hares to L. and R. (*D.* 941, 949), cf. *O. & P.*, pl. xix, 5 (*Knorr, Rottweil*, xv, 5, *BIRACILLVS*) : lower border, festoons, leaf pendants.

3. Form 37. Lezoux ?, Trajan. Zonal : (1) Cabled festoons, trefoil pendants : (2) below bead-row, winding scroll, pointed leaves and rosette-bud branching above, arrow-heads over hound below. Good brownish glaze.

4. Form 37. Lezoux ?, Trajan. Ovolo, cf. *Brecon* S. 105. Divided panels, fine bead-row, cf. *BIRRANTVS* of Lezoux (see no. 5), rosetted corners. Straight wreath (cf. *Knorr, Cannstatt*, viii, 8), large leaf (cf. *ib.*, viii, 10-11), lion to R., cruciform object with horn-like leaf terminals. Good brownish glaze.

5. Same mould as fig. 4, no. 18, q.v. (1) Diana and large hind (*D.* 64) : (2) Bird (cf. *D.* 1036), horns, *DD* monogram, and lyre and astragalus. ? Same potter as no. 4.

6. Form 37. Lezoux, Trajan. Bead-row panels : (1) nude, free astragali, berry with three-lobed leaf (cf. *Brecon* S. 184) rising on straight stalk from astragalus : (2) tripod (cf. *D.* 1068) (3) X-pattern : (4) same berry, Silenus (*D.* 311), free astragali and rosettes. Style of *COBNERTVS*.

7. Form 37. Lezoux, Trajan-Hadrian. 'Sunflower' ovolo (? *IANVARIS* : *Wrox.* '13, xiii, 15, ante A.D. 130). Conventional plant between vertical wavy-lines surmounted by seven-beaded rosettes.

8, 12. Form 37. Lezoux, Trajan-Hadrian, *ARCANVS*. Wavy-line panels, rosetted corners : (1) Apollo with lyre (*D.* 52), free rings and 'sunflower' (cf. no. 7) : (2) upright conventional design : (3) Vulcan with forging-iron (*Brecon* S. 121) and Venus (*D.* 176). Cf. *Knorr, Rottenburg*, ix, 1.

9, 10. Form 37. East or Central Gaul, Trajan (cf. *Brecon* S. 94). 'Dolphin' ovolo (*Walters, C. R. P.*, 1456, *Newstead* 40). Bead-row panels, six-beaded rosette corners : (1) horse to L., free

'sunflowers': (2) gladiators (cf. *D.* 587 and 611): (3) lion to R., tail encroaching on border.

11. Form 37. Lezoux, Trajan-Hadrian, cf. *Knorr, Cannstatt*, v, 9. Wavy-line panels, rosetted corners: (1) vine-scroll (*Brecon S.* 169): (2) Maenads (one *D.* 210), free rings.¹

13. Form 37, stamped OF.ATT on wall. Lezoux, Trajan-Hadrian. Ovolo, cf. *O. & P.*, pl. xxx, 62. Free style: lioness (*D.* 784), hounds (cf. *D.* 934), stag? (? *D.* 875, reversed), free three-lobed leaves, blurred. Brownish glaze.

14. Form 37. Lezoux, Hadrian. Continuous winding scroll, with bird, style of CINNAMVS: *O. & P.*, pl. xxxi, 37.

15. Same mould as fig. 4, no. 23, q.v. Panels also show Mars (*D.* 89), and man to R. (*D.* 505).

16, 17. Form 37. Lezoux, Hadrian-Antonine. Ovolo, cf. *Newstead*, pp. 223-6. Zonal: (1) festoon with boar to L. over small gladiator (cf. *D.* 834): (2) below bead-row, hound to R. in panel. ? CINNAMVS.

18. Form 37.² East Gaulish or Lezoux, Hadrian-Antonine: TITTIVS. Ovolo border of repeated eight-lobed rosettes: both Lezoux (IANVARIS, IOENALIS, etc.) and East Gaulish (REGINVS, CONSTANS) potters used such borders, but this rosette more exactly resembles a Lezoux type (exx. in Stanfield coll., London, and in Roger, *Augsburg*, 1914, xxiv, 3) than those of REGINVS or CONSTANS (*Knorr, Cannstatt*, 1921, viii, 9, and vii, 15), or Fölzer's Trier type 848. Demarcation by continuous band, formed by the retrograde stamp 2VITTIT applied successively all along: there is irregularity and overlap in application, often obscuring the 2. Lettering incised, cf. the retrograde stamps (on single raised label) of the Lezoux potters CINNAMVS, IVLLINVS, LAXTVCISSA, MERCATOR, etc. A plain band-demarcation is used by REGINVS below the rosette-border cited above (E. Gaul).

In L. panel, lion to R. (cf. *D.* 741, an early type by GERMANVS, copied by the Hadrian-Antonine Lezoux potters BORILLVS and PRISCIANVS): in R., charioteer to R. (not *D.* 59, but *D.* 61, PVTRIV: i. e. Lezoux, Trajan-Hadrian). Both figures are bordered by irregular rows of rings and rosettes like those in the ovolo border: there are also rings free in the field. Rosettes in the field are more usual in East Gaulish than Lezoux fabric, and closing the design by a repeated ring-ornament appears to be an East Gaulish characteristic (cf. *Knorr, Cannstatt*, xlv, 5, 9).

Paste, glaze (rather orange), and workmanship only fairly good. Footstand of the broad, squat, Hadrian-Antonine type, but not

¹ I am indebted to Dr. Oswald and Mr. Davies Pryce for notes on this piece and for an opinion to Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

so coarse as most Antonine 37 examples : it is well undercut on both sides, and rests only on its inner edge.



FIG. 5. Samian pottery.

The arguments in favour of ascription to Lezoux are perhaps stronger than those for East Gaul : the figure and rosette types are not found among Ludovici's Rheinzabern examples, in spite

of the undoubted debt of East Gaul to Lezoux at this period, and seem definitely to belong to Lezoux. Though it does not occur elsewhere applied in this manner, the stamp of TITTIVS is recorded from the Allier district (TITTIVS FE), and from Clermont and Moulins (TITTIVS), but from no German Limes site. The bowl should probably be dated c. 130, though a date as early as 120 or as late as 140 is not impossible.

19. Form 37. East Gaulish, Antonine. Lion, cf. *Balmuidy* 54 (Rheinzabern), over horn-shaped straight wreath.

(b) *Applied Relief.*

Fig. 5, 22. Form 72, black metallic slip. Third century. Gladiator to R., with sword and shield. Not in Déchelette. Unstratified. There were also two Pan's head examples (*Silch.*, xxxv, 1-2).

(c) *Plain and Incised.*

The following plain forms were found:—Drag: 15/17, 18, 18/31, 24/5, 27, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 42, 44, 46. Walters 81, Ritterling 12, 13, Curle 11, 15, Ludovici Tg'.

The majority are well-recognized types, and have not been illustrated here. The exceptions are:—

Fig. 4, 1-3. Ritterling form 12. Very lustrous glaze: South Gaulish, first century. No. 1. Typologically Claudian.¹

7. Form 18. South Gaulish, Flavian. Stamped FE..., ? FELIX of La Graufesenque and Montans. Graffito A underneath. These four are typical of Period A.

Fig. 5, 20. Cup or beaker, cf. *Forrer, Heiligenberg und Ittenweiler*, 1911, taf. xiii, 18.

Period B (ii) level between Long Room I and Rough Room I.

21. Incised fragment, cf. Ludovici VSe. Unstratified.

2. *Potters' Stamps: Summary*

(a) *Samian.*

Decorated: see pl. xxix, no. 1 and fig. 5, nos. 13 and 18.

Plain:	ALBILL·F	31	Rough Room II floor.
	BITVRIX·F	31	Period B (i), Long Room I.
	BITVRIX·F	33	Period B (ii), between Long Room I and Rough Room I.
	COC\	33	Period B (ii), Long Room I.
	L ⊙ LL	31	Site B, Room I, 3rd floor.

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Davies Pryce for a note on this piece.

MARC/	31	Site B, Room III, 2nd floor.
MICCIO-F	31	Unstratified.
NICEPHORF	27	Unstratified.
OF-PATRG	18/31	Period B (i), Long Room I.
OF-RVFI	27	Rough Room I floor.
OFSEVERI	35	Period B (i) between Sites A and B.
SILVN3OF	31	Period B (ii) between Long Room I and Rough Room I.
TITT-F.	31	Period B (i), Long Room I.

Among uncertain specimens, **FELIX** and **LIBERTVS** may be conjectured. Total 38.

(b) *Coarse Ware.*

Bowls Periods B(i) and (ii): **III**, **IIVIII**, **HIIVV**, **IIIIIIII** ; Dish : **AAIXK**. For mortaria *v. infra*. Total 9.

3. *Coarse Pottery*

The quantity of coarse pottery, in proportion to the size of the area excavated, was very large indeed. Representative mortaria-rims and flagon-necks have been illustrated, and a series of forms showing Samian influence : of the rest, preference has been given to specimens typical of the site while rare or unknown elsewhere. Much of the pottery may be from the kilns at Sandford, some 13 miles distant (May, *Arch.*, lxxii, pp. 225 ff., cf. Hambleton finds, *Arch.*, lxxi, pp. 141 ff.). Emphasis may be laid on the occurrence at every period of coarse gritty native ware, largely hand-made (e.g. fig. 9, 23).

Fig. 6. *Mortaria.*

1. Cf. *Wrox.* 34, coarse hard clay, stamped **SOLLVSF** (*Wrox.* '13, fig. 17, 37, '80-120 A.D.', and *Silch.*, pl. LXXXIII, A, 18). Period B (i), Site A.

2. Cf. *Wrox.* 38, but smaller and thicker : same clay and stamp. Period B (i), Site B.

3. Cf. *Wrox.* 46, but more hooked. Rubbish-tip beside Rough Rooms.

4. Cf. *Wrox.* 42 : pink clay, trellis stamp. Rubbish-tip beside Rough Rooms.

5. Cf. *Wrox.* 58 : Small, stamped **IVIAN**. Rubbish-tip beside Rough Rooms.

6. Cf. *Wrox.* 102-6 : fine pink clay : traces of mica-dusting, suggesting an earlier date than Bushe-Fox gives (*Wrox.* '12, pp. 78-9). Unstratified.

7. Cf. *Wrox.* 70 : pipe-clay, buff slip : slight internal beading. Rough Room III primary floor.

8. Cf. *Wrox.* 95 : fine clay. Metalling between Sites A and B, high level : a parallel from Site A, Period B (ii).

9. Cf. *Wrox.* 146, but grooved top to ridge : cf. *Sandford*, fig. 6, 32. Long Room I, secondary floor.

10. Cf. *Hambleton*, fig. 14, 126. Second to third century. Long Room I, secondary floor.

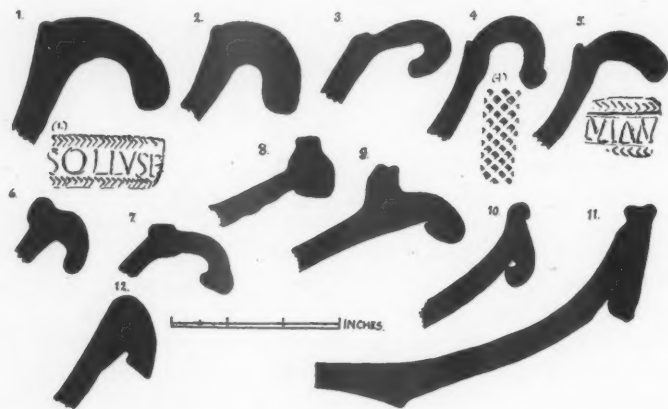


FIG. 6. Mortaria rim-sections.

11. *Wrox.* 222 : cream clay, large. Period B (iii), E. of Site A.

12. Plain, turned-over rim : coarse. Above Rough Room II floor. Ashley Rails types B and C were fairly common.

Fig. 7. *Samian influence*. The term 'imitation Samian' is often used to cover three classes of coarse pottery :—(1) Vessels wholly or partly reproducing Samian forms, usually in hard grey clay (often with darker slip) or brown (often with cream slip).

(a) *Decorated prototypes*. Though sometimes form 29, 30, or 37 is reproduced fairly accurately (*Wrox.* '12, fig. 17, 7 and 11 : *Balmildy*, pl. XLIX, 12-15 and nos. 2, 4, and 5 here), yet characteristics of these forms are often combined. No. 1 here has the carination of 29 with the beaded rim of 30 and 37, no. 3 has the rouletting characteristic of 29 below the same beading (cf. *Newstead*, pl. LI, 8, with the 30-7 rim everted like the 29). There is also a tendency to approximate to the non-Samian types Corbridge 4-7 (*Wrox.* '12, fig. 17, 6 : cf. 7 and 10).

The decoration of these bowls is in incised lines, barbotine, rouletting, or burnished lines, i.e. usually non-Samian in character:¹ some have girth-grooves only. Most such patterns are by themselves doubtful evidence of early date: no. 1 here (from Site B, Room I, secondary floor) with incised lines, is as likely typologically

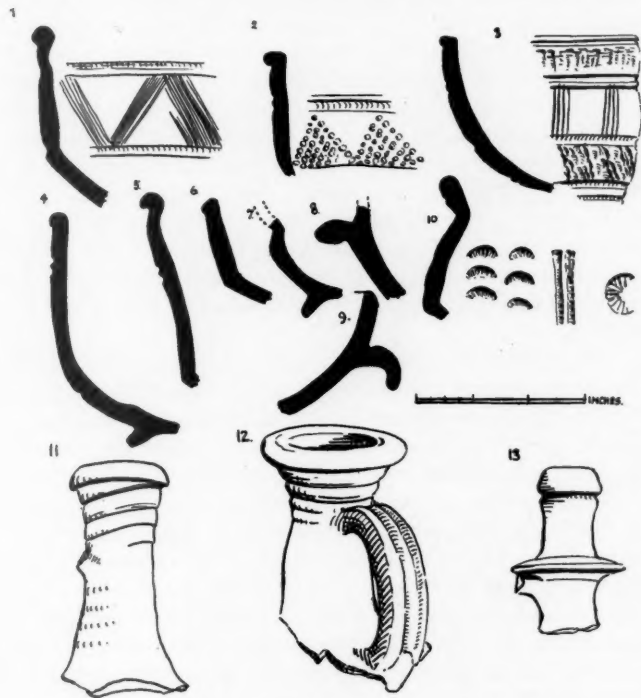


FIG. 7. Coarse pottery showing Samian influence, flagon-necks.

to be Antonine as pre-130: though no. 2 was stratified in Period B(i), yet the same barbotine rustication was found associated with all kinds of second-century pottery, and on a poppy-head beaker is dated Antonine in *Richboro'* I, pl. xxv, 54, as here:² rouletting occurs as late as fourth-century rosette-stamped ware (*v. infra*), and burnished lines are still typical on Antonine and later coarse

¹ I do not include the moulded imitations of form 30 from Brecon (C. 80) and in the Devizes Museum (Brecon, fig. 103).

² The Newstead type 29 (p. 247), barbotined to resemble 'strong spiny leaves', is probably, however, characteristically first century. The simple 'bead-rustication' seems to last the longest.

wares. The only type in this class that does not outlast Hadrian's reign at Alchester is the imitation 29 (with or without slight resemblance to Corbridge 4-7) which shows no influence from 30 or 37: cf. *Wrox.* '12, p. 70. Types resembling 30 and 37, whether partly or wholly, last here at least till the third quarter of the second century, as, e.g., at Balmuildy (pl. XLIX, 12-15) and Newstead II (pl. LI, 8). They are perhaps commoner earlier than later, but such distribution of coarse pottery tends to vary locally and the early dates suggested in *Wrox.* '12, '13, can hardly be pressed generally, though good workmanship may point to them.

(b) *Plain prototypes.* Dishes in this technique followed the Samian development from 18 to 31 (no. 6, *Brecon C.* 14, and *Wrox.* '12, fig. 17, 24), and from Curle, 11 (*Brecon C.* 69-71; *Wrox.* '12, fig. 17, 16; *Hambleden*, fig. 12, 88; *Sandford*, fig. 1, 6) to 38 (no. 8: v. *infra*), and certainly lasted out the Antonine period, but as with imitations of 27 (no. 7 and *Sandford*, fig. 1, 1), 33, etc., close dating by typology is hazardous. Nos. 6 and 7 were unstratified.

(2) Vessels imitating Samian glaze and finish as well as form. This technique seems to have begun at the time of the decline and fall of the Samian potteries in the third century and to have supplanted grey- and brown-ware imitation: the fact that no. 8 was found both in reddish smooth slip and in plain light grey might point to the overlap one would expect, but neither is stratified. No. 9, from Long Room I secondary floor, has good shiny slip, and reproduces form 38 better than fourth-century examples (*Richboro'*, I, pl. XXVIII, 109-12; *Ashley Rails*, pl. VII, 10; *Sandford*, fig. 1, 8; *Hambleden*, fig. 12, 85): it should be earlier, but more evidence is wanting (cf. *Richboro'*, I, pp. 89 ff.; nos. 99, 103-4, 107-9, and 114 there are paralleled at Alchester, and may be *Sandford* work).

(3) Vessels imitating Samian glaze and finish but not form are plentiful in the fourth century; they are usually rouletted or rosette-stamped (no. 10, Period B (iii): *Richboro'*, I, pls. XXIX-XXX; *Ashley Rails*, pls. IV-V; *Sandford*, fig. 2; *Hambleden*, fig. 11); and similar decoration and shapes are exemplified by vessels not imitating Samian glaze.

Flagons. The flagons in Periods B (i) and (ii) represent fairly evenly the development from no. 11, the screw-neck type, to no. 12 (second century): later examples hardly occur, though no. 13 of soft red clay (cf. *Ashley Rails*, pl. IX, 12-13) represents Period B (iii).

Fig. 8. *Period A Jars.* Nos. 1-5 were together at section EF.

1. Beaded rim: one girth-groove: hard light grey.

2. Rouletted band above carination : everted foot, high kick : grey, red core.
 3. Tall, slightly everted rim : shoulder-ridge and three girth-

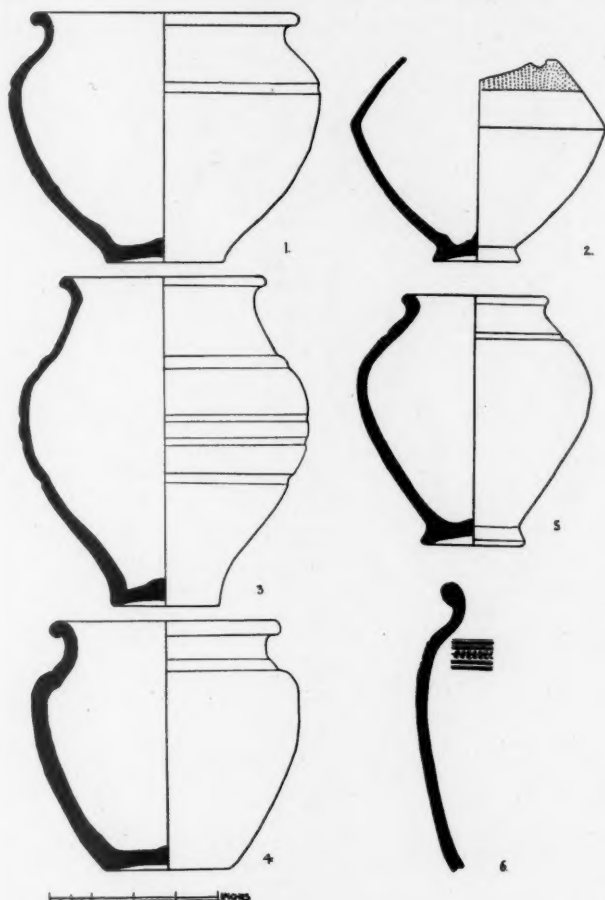


FIG. 8. Period A jars, 1-5 ($\frac{1}{4}$), 6 ($\frac{1}{8}$).

grooves. Fine dark grey (cf. *Silch.*, pl. LXX, 154-5).

4. Beaded rim : slight moulding below neck. Coarse soapy brown (cf. *Silch.*, pl. LXXVIII, 6).

5. Small rim : one shoulder-groove : everted foot. Light sandy grey.

6. Large coarse store-jar. Site A, SE. corner, with three

others: other fragments at EF and on Site B, and some in Period B (i). Coarse beaded rim: incised straight-wreath pattern on shoulder, between double lines: other examples had trellis-pattern. Cf. *Hengistbury*, J, pl. xxiv, 25 (higher bulge, finer, unornamented), and a much closer pre-Roman prototype from Basle: *Schweizerische Altertumskunde*, xix, p. 230.¹

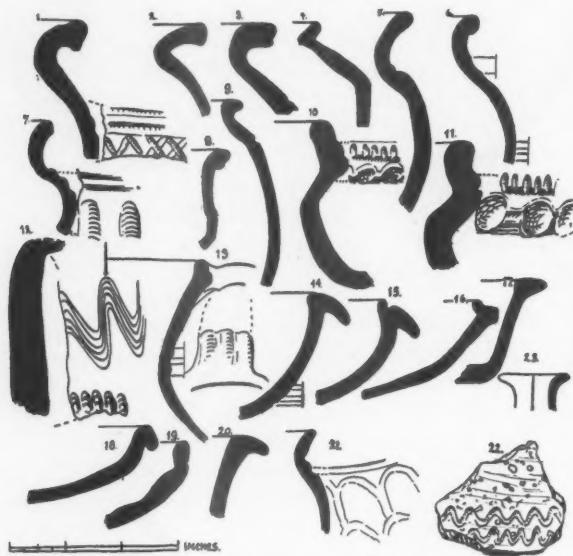


FIG. 9. Miscellaneous coarse pottery.

Fig. 9. *Miscellaneous.*

- 1-3. Types of everted jar-rim, Periods B (i)-(ii).
4. Small narrow-necked jar, carinated shoulder, vertical side. Grey. Unstratified.
5. Coarse brown olla, Period B (ii): cf. *Corbridge*, 1911, pl. xii, 48.
6. Type of jar, regular gently S-curved section: beaded rim, two shoulder-ridges, three girth-grooves. Periods B (i)-(ii).
7. Small jar, everted rim, two-ridged sharply-bent shoulder with vertical thumb-print indentations below. Hard grey, shiny slip. Unstratified.
8. Small bowl, everted rim, slight bulge. Purplish metallic slip of New Forest type. Rough Room III secondary floor.

¹ I owe this reference to Mr. E. T. Leeds.

9. Type of second-century bead-rim olla with shoulder-groove. Period B (ii).

10-11. Heavy jar-rims with two beaded ridges, the upper with band of vertical incisions, the lower with thumb-prints. Hard grey, no. 10 with red core. Rough Room I floor. Cf. Jack, *Magna* (Kenchester), pl. 42, 6.

12. Fragment of straight-sided dish, (?) everted rim. Coarse hard drab gritty clay: comb-striated pattern, band of vertical incisions below. Site B, Room III, surface.

13. Trumpet-shaped neck of anomalous 2 (?)-handled flagon, beading on rim and at narrowest point: three-ribbed handle. Fine pink clay. Cf. *Sandford*, fig. 7, 42. Long Room I, filling under secondary floor.

14-19. Types of bowls and dishes, Period B (i)-(ii). 15? influenced by Samian Curle 11: 19 slightly mica-dusted.

20. Late grey dish. Period B (iii).

21. Fine brown beaker with white painted pattern. Rough Room I floor.

22. Small fine grey bottle-neck. Filling under Rough Room II floor.

23. Sherd of hand-made coarse gritty native ware with wave-pattern, Period B (i). The wave-pattern is not found in Period B (ii) (cf. *Brecon*, p. 232) but the ware occurs throughout, a pre-Roman tradition undisturbed by Romanization. *Rough-cast beakers* were frequent in Periods B (i)-(ii), as *Wrox.* '12, fig. 18, 36, and *Brecon* C. 51: the typology indicated in the note on the latter (p. 223) was confirmed. The remainder of the pottery, of generally known types, needs no comment: the finer grey, etc. wares, broadly speaking earlier than A. D. 150, preponderated on the whole over the typically Antonine and later black 'cooking-pot' ware.

GLASS

Glass was rather rare, in small fragments of the usual whitish, brownish, and greenish quality: none of the forms represented require special notice.

SMALL METAL OBJECTS

Fig. 10, no. 1. Lead lamp-holder (cf. *Newstead*, pl. LXXIX, 3). Period A destruction-layer, Site A, SE. corner.

2. Semicircular iron bucket-handle. Period B (i) destruction-layer, Long Room II, N. end.

3. Lead object, ? lamp. Period B (iii) whitish gravel, E. of Site A.

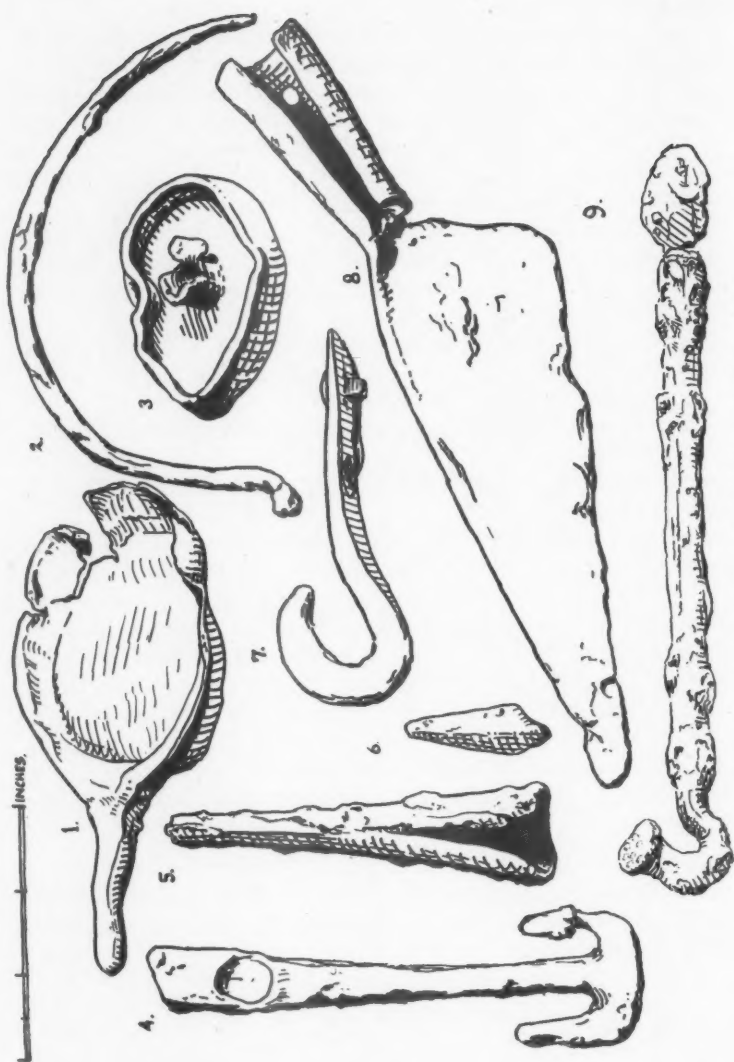


FIG. 10. Metal objects: 9 is half the scale of the others.

4. Iron Key. Period B(i) destruction-layer over *opus signinum* W. of Long Room II.

5. Iron socket or butt. Cf. Pitt-Rivers, *Cranborne Chase*, I, pl. xxix, I, 5; II, pl. cvi, 10. Period B(ii) destruction-layer, Long Room II, S. end.

6. Iron object resembling pilum-head. Site B, Room II secondary floor (second century).

7. Iron hook: flat arm with two rivet-holes, one with rivet: some wood adhering. Rough Room II floor.

8. Large knife: curved socket with rivet-hole. Cf. Pitt-Rivers, *Cranborne Chase*, I, pl. xxii, 7. Earth filling under Period B(iii) wall E. of Site A.

9. Large iron bar with hooked end, use uncertain. Period B(i) floor in Long Room I, S. end.

Fig. 11, no. 1. S-shaped bronze handle: portion flattened for attachment. Large end corroded (? dolphin), protruding fox-head in middle, small end acorn-shaped. In wall dividing Long Rooms I and II.

2. Bronze hinge with double plates. Period B(iii) whitish gravel, E. of Site A.

3. Round bronze plate-fibula: double-star design, interstices enamelled red, green, and blue. Remains of spring, not the usual hinge. *Wrox.* '12, fig. 10, 9: cf. *Richboro'*, I, pl. xii, 7. Period B(i) metalling between Sites A and B.

4. Bronze bow-fibula, pierced catch-plate, half of spring broken (cf. *Newstead*, pl. lxxxv, 4: M. V. Taylor, *J. R. S.* vii (1917), p. 105, fig. 4, from Woodeaton). E. of Site A, unstratified.

5. Round flat bronze object with broken arm: use uncertain.

6. Light blue melon-bead, usual type. Site A, surface.

7. Bronze L-shaped key with three double teeth. Period B(i) floor, Site B, Room I.

8. Bronze weight, inscribed on top I, on upper part of side CAES-AVG. Weight 320.35 gr. A bronze weight with similar I and of similar but taller shape is recorded from Wroxeter, weighing 326.025 gr. (Wright, *Uriconium*, p. 165). In *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1905, pp. 138-44, is recorded a bronze weight of 309.7 gr., with the I stamp, of the same shape as the Alchester specimen: in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (2nd ser.), xx, pp. 189 ff., Mr. R. A. Smith compares this with a basalt weight of similar form from Mainz (weighing 309 gr.), and concludes that both represent the standard unit of the original native bar-currency, i.e. half an Attic commercial mina of the standard before 160 B. C. Though similar to these weights of non-Roman standard, the Alchester weight, like the Wroxeter one, obviously represents the Roman

standard libra of 327.2 gr., the difference in weight (6.85 gr.) being due to corrosion; we may conjecture that the Roman standard competed with, without at first superseding, the native. No other such weight similarly inscribed is recorded: it was perhaps for official use. Rough Room I floor, NE. corner.

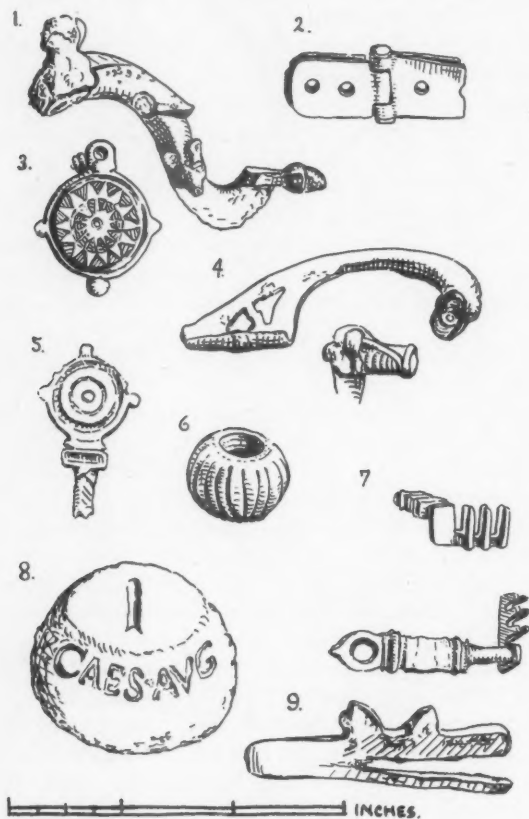


FIG. 11. Various small objects.

9. Iron part of lock-mechanism. Cf. Pitt-Rivers, *Cranborne Chase*, I, pl. xxiv, 1. Unstratified.

ANIMAL REMAINS

Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton has reported on the bones he kindly examined as follows:—‘The bones submitted to me for examination consist of those of domestic animals. The ox or cow form

the greater part, consisting almost entirely of bits of the frontal bone and mandible. Pig is also represented and there are a few fragments of sheep. There is also the leg of a cock.' About half the bones found were unstratified, and about half the remainder were from the rubbish-tip beside the Rough Rooms, including the mandibles of ox mentioned by Mr. Buxton. The usual quantity of oyster-shells was found, especially in the rubbish-tip, which also produced snail-shells.

COINS : SUMMARY

The coins found were examined at the Ashmolean Museum : a summary list only can be given here, as follows :—

	Æ	Period
Tiberius	I	Period A, under SE. corner of Site A.
Hadrian	I	Surface, Site A.
Victorinus	I	W. wall of Rough Room III.
Claudius II	2	Rubbish-tip beside Rough Rooms.
Tetricus (?)	I	Unstratified, Site A.
Constantinopolis	I	Metalling between Sites A and B, high level.
Urbs Roma	I	Rough Room I floor.
Constantius II	I	Metalling between Sites A and B, high level.
Constantius II (?)	I	Period B (ii), E. of Site A.
Valentinian I	2	Rough Room I floor.
Valens	6	5 Rough Room I floor, 1 unstratified, Site B.
House of Valentinian I	I	Rough Room I floor.
Theodosius I	I	Do.
House of Theodosius I, SALVS REIPVBLICAE	2	Do., and unstratified, SE. of Site A.
Barbarous copy of preceding, fifth century ?	I	Period B (iii) (probably), E. of Site A.
Arcadius		Unstratified, Site A.
Illegible	2	
	<hr/> I 24	Total 25.

Note. Recognition is due to the following voluntary helpers in the excavation :—Mr. R. C. Carrington, Mr. J. R. Cullen, Dr.

E. N. Gardiner, Mr. H. E. Icely, Mr. R. T. Lattey (especially as photographer), Mr. S. Price, and Mr. P. C. Thornton. In the preparation of this report, I am deeply indebted to Miss A. M. Calverley for the drawings of pottery and small objects, to Mr. G. Chaundy for the photographs of Samian, and to Mr. Young of the Ashmolean Museum for some restoration. Lastly, gratitude for advice and help is pre-eminently due to Miss M. V. Taylor, the originator of the whole undertaking.

Obituary Notices

Edouard Naville, Hon. F.S.A.:—The death of Professor Edouard Naville at Geneva at the age of 82 has removed one of the last of the older generation of Egyptologists, who did such splendid work in their time for the advancement of Egyptological science. Naville belonged to the generation that followed that of Lepsius, Birch, and Brugsch, the three giants who took up the work of the original discoverer Champollion and set Egyptology on its feet. Naville's chief contemporary was Maspero, who predeceased him during the Great War. His chief teacher was Lepsius, whose memory he always regarded with veneration, and whose literary executor he was.

In religion Naville, being a Swiss Protestant, was strictly Evangelical; in politics he was a stern and unbending Tory. In English politics his sympathies were consistently with the Tory-Imperialist point of view, and at the time of the Boer War he maintained the English Governmental view in Switzerland so strongly as to incur considerable odium not so much perhaps in Switzerland (where his views, published generally in the *Journal de Genève*, were always listened to with great respect) as in France and Germany, and of course Holland and Belgium. He defended our action with his pen in a number of pamphlets that he had translated into English, German, and Dutch, if not into other languages; and there is no doubt that he did our cause very material service thereby.

His two chief services to Egyptology were first his great comparative edition of the text of the Book of the Dead, his publication of the *Mythe d'Horus* at Edfu, etc., and secondly his archaeological work in Egypt for the Egypt Exploration Fund. By the latter he is best known in England. When the Fund was first started under the inspiration chiefly of the late Miss Amelia Edwards, he and Mr. (now Professor Sir) Flinders Petrie were the two protagonists in the work of excavation begun in the early eighties by that society. His excavations of Pithom and of Bubastis and of Deir el-bahri were his most important work, and considerable trophies of them were brought back to England and added to the British Museum among others. Naville was always proud to point out in our galleries this statue or pillar or that colossal head that his work had added to our national collections. He liked big things, big trophies; *de minimis non curavit*. The modern insistence on the importance of little things, of small objects of anthropological or artistic value, was incomprehensible to him; and when in later years his assistants insisted on recording a scarab or a few beads with as much care as a colossal statue he would smile and shrug his shoulders.

His ideas of excavation were modelled on those of Mariette. It was his business to *déblayer* some great monument with the funds at his disposal, and that was what he wanted to do. And that type of work, which after all *is* one of the major tasks of archaeology in every clime

where monuments of great ancient civilizations exist, he carried out admirably; but he sometimes stopped short of final completeness. The Great Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-bahri remains as his chief monument in Egypt and as the chief monument of the Egypt Exploration Society's work there, when all is said and done.

At Deir el-bahri he had for one season the assistance of Mr. D. G. Hogarth, and in the publication of the work was able to avail himself of the architectural knowledge of the late Mr. Somers Clarke and the artistic capacity of Mr. Howard Carter. The publication of the Temple by Naville, issued by the Fund, was of a specially sumptuous description. This work went on from 1892 to 1898. Five years later Naville went out again for the Fund to explore the untouched southern half of the *cirque* of Deir el-bahri, this time with the present writer as his assistant. The funerary temple of King Neb-hapet-Ra Mentuhotep, of the XIth Dynasty, was discovered. This work lasted till 1907.

Naville returned later to excavate for the Fund a building that he had long wanted to dig out: the so-called 'Osireion' (really a subterranean funerary temple of Seti I, as the recent work of Mr. Henry Frankfort has shown), originally discovered by Sir Flinders Petrie and Miss M. A. Murray. The Great War put a stop to operations, and when they were at last resumed in 1925 by Mr. Frankfort for the Society, Naville was too far advanced in years to proceed to the scene of operations, but he followed the course of the work with the greatest interest, and it is regrettable that death has prevented him from taking part in its final publication.

His earlier work at Pithom and on the Route of the Exodus is well known to Biblical scholars. For many years his identifications of the sites mentioned in the Book of Exodus and his dating of that event in the reign of Menepthah (c. 1230 B.C.) were generally accepted in conjunction with Professor Petrie's views on the subject, but now the most recent work of scholars of such widely differing views as Gardner and Gressmann has put the whole matter again into the melting-pot: we can no longer say we know what route the Israelites took out of Egypt nor when they went: recent opinion, however, has returned to the old view of Josephus, that the Exodus is a reality identical with the Expulsion of the Hyksos. Naville's views as to the genesis of the text of the Old Testament in hypothetical cuneiform documents never found general acceptance, but the value of his archaeological contribution to the elucidation of the subject must not be minimized. In their time his discoveries in 'the Archaeology of the Old Testament' were epoch-making.

Honorary degrees of several Universities, in England and elsewhere, were conferred upon Naville, who always especially prized his connexion with the University of London. He was elected an honorary Fellow of the Society in 1896, but the distinction most prized by him was his foreign membership of the Institute of France: a distinction that does not come to many.

He was an imposing figure, a man of great stature not only physically but in knowledge. He was a great Egyptologist, and gave his life whole-heartedly to the study and advancement of his science. And in

his work he had till the end of his days the devoted and assiduous help of his wife, whose hand as a copyist of inscriptions is seen in all his books.

H. R. HALL.

Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, who died after a short illness on 27th November 1926, was elected a Fellow on 7th January 1909. He was chosen one of the Council in 1912 and again in 1917, and served as Vice-President from 1920 to 1923. At the time of his death he had been a member of the Library Committee since 1920 and of the Executive Committee since 1923. He was a regular attendant at the meetings, at which he made many communications, all printed in *Archaeologia*.

He was born at Ludlow on Christmas Day, 1862, the third son of the Rev. Sampson Kingsford, and was educated at Rossall School, which afterwards made him one of its Governing Body. He was elected in 1881 a Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, and obtained a second class in Classical Moderations in 1883, a first in Literae Humaniores in 1885, and a second in Modern History in 1886, and won the Arnold Prize in 1888 with an essay on 'The Reformation in France'. He entered the Education Office as an Examiner in 1890, and was an Assistant-Secretary there from 1905 to 1912, when he resigned. During the War he was Private Secretary to Sir A. Boscawen at the Ministry of Pensions. In 1923-4 he was Ford Lecturer in English History at Oxford, and was elected in 1924 a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr. Kingsford was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and had served as a member of its Council and as a Vice-President. He was also Vice-President of the London Topographical Society, and Chairman of the Council of the Canterbury and York Society. His unflinching good-temper and serene practical wisdom were, in this field, even more valuable than his learning.

Although his historical reputation rests mainly on his singular knowledge of the fifteenth century, he rendered notable services to the history of other periods, as is shown by the list of his books. He joined the staff of the *Dictionary of National Biography* in 1889, and his contributions began to appear in the volume published in that year. They were mostly lives of minor characters of the twelfth century, but those of Henry V and of Sir John Stonor are indications of his future interests. His first book, an excellent edition of *The Song of Leues*, appeared in 1890. In 1894 came *The Crusades*, written in collaboration with T. A. Archer. *Henry V* (Heroes of the Nations), published in 1901, was followed in 1905 by *Chronicles of London*, an edition of three chronicles covering the years 1189-1516. London topography, his favourite subject at our meetings and one on which he was an acknowledged master, came next, his most important work, the edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, being published by him in 1908. An edition of *Two London Chronicles from the Collection of John Stow* appeared (in the Camden Miscellany) in 1910, and in 1911 that of the *First English Life of Henry V*.

English Historical Literature in the Fifteenth Century, which definitely marked him as an authority, was published in 1913. *The Grey Friars of London* was issued by the British Society of Franciscan

Studies in 1915. In 1919 he published the *Story of the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex) Regiment*, and *The Royal Warwickshire Regiment* in 1921. *Stonor Letters and Papers* (Camden Society), in the same year, was followed by *Supplementary Stonor Letters and Papers* (Camden Miscellany) in 1923. His Ford Lectures, *Prejudice and Promise in Fifteenth-Century England* and *The Early History of Piccadilly, Leicester Square, and Soho*, appeared in 1925. He also edited the Manuscripts of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley for the Historical MSS. Commission, and contributed a chapter on *The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem* to the Cambridge Medieval History. He was a diligent reviewer, both for the *English Historical Review* and for the *Antiquaries Journal*.

If the term were not appropriated to a particular school, Kingsford might be classed as a 'romantic' historian. His choice of subjects suggests, what was indeed the case, that persons were of more interest to him than abstract ideas or administrative machinery. He had a keen eye for the picturesque, for the homely details of private correspondence, or the style and furniture of a sixteenth-century house. He was a hard worker, and his latest work shows no signs of failing power. Hence the shock which the news of his sudden illness produced in those who knew him. His person, too, conveyed a suggestion of rugged health, as did the friendly and somewhat quizzical smile with which he would look up to greet an acquaintance. So, when the sudden attack did not prove immediately fatal, his friends began to nurse hopes that he might at least partially recover his health, hopes fated to a speedy disappointment. It was characteristic of him that among his latest cares should have been the proofs of a forthcoming article and a kindly remembrance of his many friends in the societies to which he belonged. He died at his house in Kensington and was buried at South Tawton, the home of his mother's family. As an historian he will be remembered not only for his learning, but for his generosity and modesty. He gave his knowledge to others without reserve, and was always ready to learn from them in return. C. J.

Notes

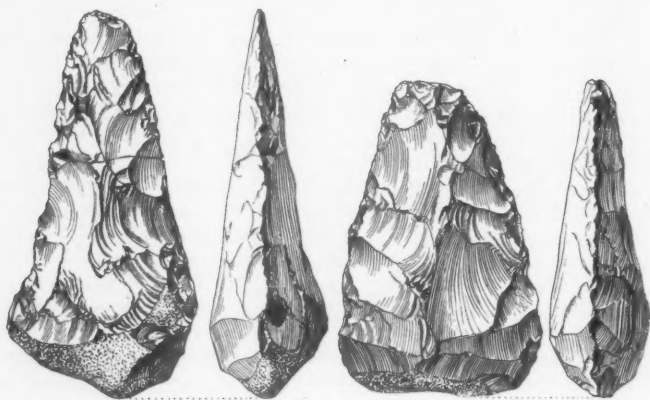
The Ashmolean Museum.—The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which has in the past been indebted to the generosity of Sir Arthur Evans for many valuable benefactions, has now had its collections immeasurably enriched by the presentation to the University of the highly important series of prehistoric and other antiquities formed by his father, the late Sir John Evans, to which from time to time Sir Arthur Evans himself contributed many noteworthy specimens. It is only possible here to give the barest summary of the most outstanding constituents of this splendid gift. First and foremost is the enormous series of prehistoric implements in stone and bronze, British and Continental, the former already well known from the classic works on *The Ancient Stone Implements* and *The Ancient Bronze Implements of the British Isles*. Striking features of the Bronze Age collections are the spear and axe-head of King Kames of the XVIIth dynasty of Egypt, some large and important hoards of implements, both from Britain and the Continent, one of the latter containing a fine gold torc, whose origin is attested by several magnificent specimens of contemporary Irish gold-work.

Objects from the original excavations at Hallstatt, enhanced by the additional gift of one of the albums of hand-painted illustrations of finds from the cemetery, go hand in hand with Italian Iron Age bronzes and a small but important group of Late Celtic antiquities from these islands. Among a large collection belonging to the Roman period especially notable are the fibulae, particularly enamelled and zoomorphic examples, and several fine specimens of chalcidony 'phalerae'. Numerous pieces of pottery range from the Bronze Age down to Saxon times and include some large Scandinavian pieces. There is also a small collection of miscellaneous medieval objects.

Since the transference of this immense collection to the Museum has only just taken place, it is obvious that many months must elapse before the work of incorporation in the Museum's collections can make it available for study or even reference, though it is hoped within a reasonable time gradually to place some of the more remarkable specimens on exhibition.

Palaeoliths from the New Forest.—The implements here illustrated were recently found in gravel on Bull Hill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Boldre, and details have been kindly furnished by Sir Thomas Troubridge. The site is on the spur of a plateau 70–80 ft. O.D., where gravel is now being dug for the roads. The deposit is about 10 ft. thick with bands of brownish-yellow sand 2–6 in. thick running through it, and about 18 in. of soil at the top. It was ascertained that the implements were found *in situ* at the deepest level reached, and one was broken by the pick in working the face. Below the gravel is sand of greyish appearance, including a few stones; and about 9 ft.

from the surface is a narrow band of small black pebbles, evidently derived from a lower Tertiary deposit. The larger implement illustrated is 7 in. long, boldly flaked, with a crusted butt, both characteristic of Chelles, but the date is more likely St. Acheul, as the pointed end is slender: patina a dirty white with ochreous staining, in unrolled condition. The other is triangular, lustrous, and rolled, of a late Drift type, yellow on one face and greyish on the other, with crust along the base, and the point now blunted: length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Reference may also be made to the discovery of an ovate implement about a mile



Palaeoliths from the New Forest ($\frac{1}{3}$).

west of the Lymington river in the same gravel area. It is now in Newbury Museum and was found about 130 ft. O.D., more than 100 ft. above the river at Boldre Bridge (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, ii, 406). The deposition of the 'plateau' gravel near Lymington and Beaulieu is attributed by Mr. Osborne White to river action (*Lymington and Portsmouth Geological Memoir*, 1915, p. 49), but he is careful to add that modern brooks can have had no separate existence at that date, and the volume of water in the shifting channels greatly exceeded that carried by local streams at the present day. It is some satisfaction to obtain from the implements a limiting date for the deposit.

The discoveries at Glozel.—Since M. Reinach's article was published in the January number of this *Journal*, Prof. A. van Gennep has contributed further particulars to the *Mercure de France* (1927, pp. 190 *et seq.*), which has from the beginning given much attention to these astonishing discoveries. In the first place it is clear that previous suspicions as to their authenticity were not justified, and the question now is, where can they be accommodated in the archaeological scheme? Attempts are being made to decipher some of the shorter inscriptions on the assumption that signs resembling others in known alphabets had the same value at Glozel; and interpretation is not likely to be so difficult here as in the case of the Cretan script.

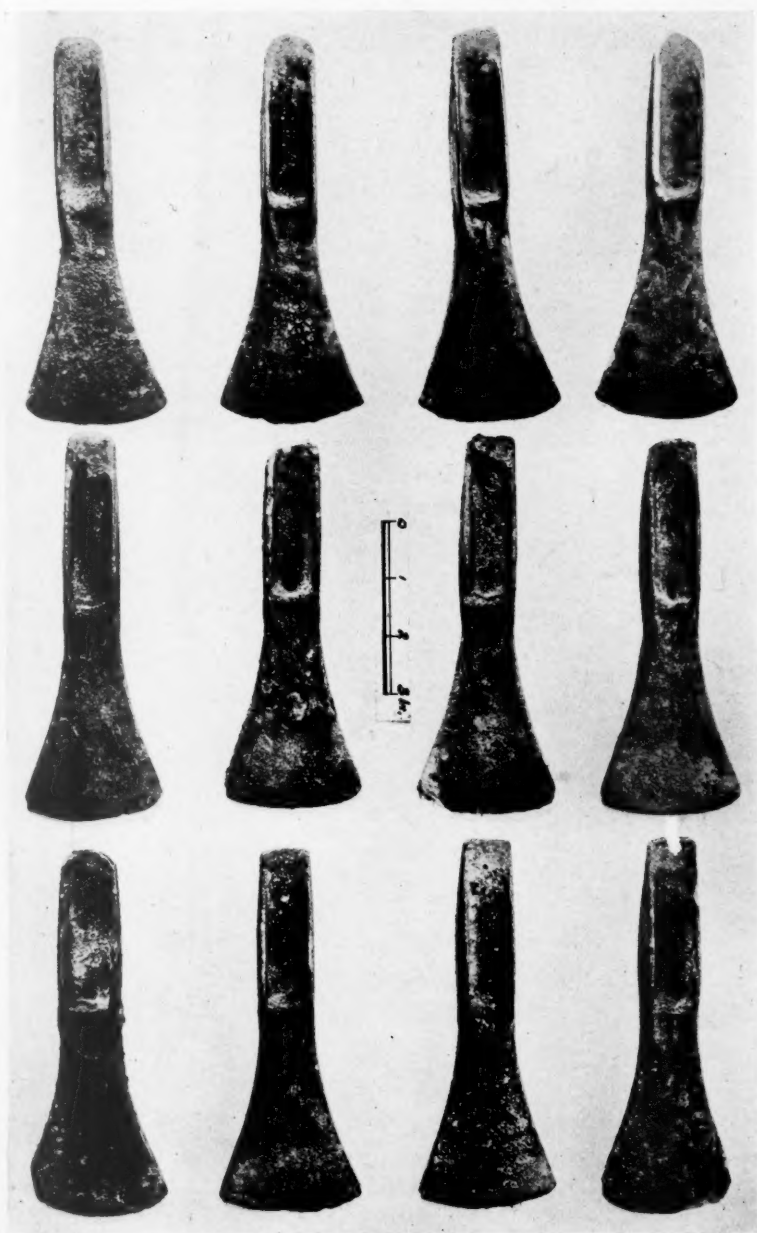
Evidence now exists of more than one archaeological level at Glozel, and efforts to date the site as a whole later than the Neolithic have met with little success. The discovery of glass and vitrified matter has prompted the suggestion that Glozel was the site of a glass factory, which could hardly date from Neolithic times; but it is now pointed out that heat applied accidentally to silicious sands could produce the same effect. M. Loth, a member of the Institute, visited the site with the Abbé Breuil, and both were convinced that the remains date from the Neolithic (but not the Megalithic) period, and further that the inhabitants were at one time familiar with weaving and agriculture, though mainly dependent on the chase for their livelihood. An illustrated article appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, 23rd October 1926.

Long Barrow in the Isle of Man.—Mr. P. M. C. Kermode, Local Secretary, reports that a small example of the long barrow type, recently discovered at Ballafayle in the parish of Maughold, on the east coast of the island, is being examined by a committee of the Manx Museum Trustees. When cleared of its growth of heath and gorse and stripped of the soil, the plan proved to be that of a simple horned barrow or cairn, facing about north-west and having a total length of 56 ft. The width from point to point of the horns, the ends of which are gone, must have been about 52 ft., and across the southern end of the cairn, which originally may have been some 18 in. longer, about 13 ft. The eastern side is defined by a low wall of small flags in regular courses, 2 ft. high; and no doubt the western side, long since quarried away, was held by a similar wall. Between these walls the surface of the cairn, closely packed with stones large and small, set at all angles, rises only about 12 in., while the northern face is marked by a crescentic bank on a rudely built core of stones, rising 2 ft. above this surface. One upright stone in the middle of the bank, about 5 ft. high by 2 ft. wide and 10 in. thick, and another rather smaller, sunk against the north face of the bank, are megalithic in character, as are two other stones near by, one fallen, the other set on edge. The immediate neighbourhood does not yield megaliths, and possibly this may account for the wall, now a green bank, which defines the northern face of the cairn, instead of great monoliths such as we have in front of the Ballachrink cairn. This wall, stripped of its covering sods, was found to slope forward at an easy gradient for about 8 ft. to a flat extension or flooring of stones laid singly on the original clay surface, having an irregular outline across the front and rounding the horns. There was no break in this wall nor in the sides or end of the cairn. The surface of the cairn, especially down the middle, bore evidence of much burning; and, in cutting a trench 8 ft. wide, this became more pronounced right down to the old surface of clay. A good deal of wood charcoal and peat ash was met with, and farther southwards the stones of the packing were discoloured, friable, and broken, many being converted into actual clinkers as though they had passed through a limekiln. At the middle were found cremated human bones resting upon the clay, but so closely covered with the stones that it was impossible to clear them. The bones extended for

about 4 ft., the skull to the north, the leg-bones southwards. About 12 in. east of this was a smaller group of cremated bones, more fragmentary, with the packing of earth and stones showing evidence of yet greater heat and more complete burning. Beyond this, wood ash was found, but nothing more. There had been no side or covering flags, nor any kind of protection for the bones, which had been so closely pressed by the packing that many of the stones upon removal were encrusted with the bone ash. The impression given was that the bodies had been laid on a pyre of peat with boughs and branches of trees, and that stones had been piled above while it was still burning, with alternate layers of peat, wood, and stones above; for along most of the middle line were signs of intense heat from the clay floor to the surface.

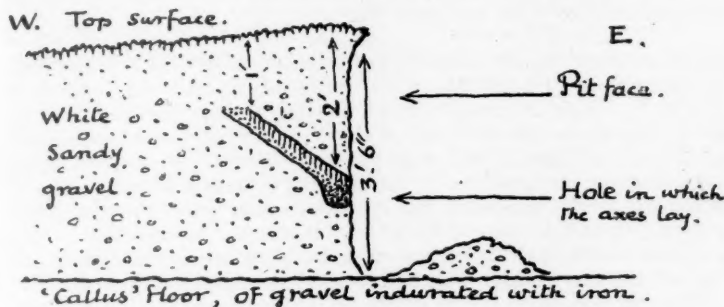
Before reaching the cremated remains, three or four holes had been found excavated about 2 ft. deep into the clay. Though each of these was carefully examined, nothing whatever was met with but stones as in the rest of the packing, with charcoal and burnt peat. Only one broken flake and three small chips of flint were found, with no trace of pottery or of anything else; but, throughout the cairn, singly and scattered irregularly at different levels, were white shore pebbles indicative of ritual observance. At 7 ft. from the southern end the cairn was crossed by some upright and some edged stones, suggesting that this had been designed originally for its limit and that there had been an extension at a later date. At the western end of this line were two large slabs on edge, running west-north-west from the present end of the cairn, one 5 ft. 6 in. long, the other 4 ft. 8 in. Nothing but a little charcoal was found on the eastern side of the slabs; the other side unfortunately had been carried away and excavation below the original surface revealed nothing. They must have been the side stones of cists showing a secondary burial, but that seems to be all that can now be said of them.

Bronze hoard in the New Forest.—Particulars of a discovery made in the course of work for the Forestry Commissioners is reported by our Fellow Mr. Heywood Sumner. Twelve palstaves (pl. XXXIII) were found last October in a burrow disclosed in a gravel pit at Shappen, near Burley, by a workman, Sidney Browning, who stated that the vertical face of the pit was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface to the 'callus' floor. In pecking the face he struck a soft dark patch, distinct from the surrounding whitish gravel and sand, and out fell the axes. They had been buried about 2 ft. from the surface, and in continuing the work he found that a hole of about an arm's length led into the pocket where the bronze had lain, and ran upwards, but stopped about 1 ft. from the surface (see fig.). It is suggested that a Bronze Age trader selected the burrow as a hiding-place for his stock of new celts, and went away never to return, the date being about 1200 B.C. The site is on the west side of the watershed that stretches from Buckland Rings through Wilverley, Castle Hill (Burley), Picket Post, Ocknell Plain, and Fritham to Bramshaw Telegraph and beyond, presumably a prehistoric trackway to the interior. The whole hoard has been acquired by the British Museum



Bronze hoard from the New Forest ($\frac{1}{3}$)

through the Forestry Commissioners. Eleven seem to be from the same mould; and the odd one, with a carved moulding below the groove, is on the left of the bottom row. This weighs 1 lb. 1½ oz.,



Sketch section, from the gravel digger's description, of the hole in which the palstaves were found at Shappen pit.

and the others are about 1 lb., six being $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. over, and three $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. under that weight.

Early iron in Egypt.—The question has been raised whether the first implements of iron made in Egypt were of meteoric or telluric origin. The use of enormous meteorites is well known from Greenland, and the metal that reaches this planet from space is characterized by a large percentage of nickel. A recent analysis, in Dr. Alexander Scott's laboratory at the British Museum, of the lump found with copper implements and a mirror of the sixth Dynasty at Abydos (*Bronze Age Guide*, 2nd ed., fig. 155) shows that no nickel is present in the rusted surface, and only minute traces of it in the black crystalline core, the latter being composed largely of oxides of iron and sand, with traces of phosphate, sulphur, carbon, and a notable quantity of copper. The inference is that even at that early date (2700–2500 B.C.) iron was being obtained from the local ores by primitive metallurgical processes, and not from meteoric sources; and it may be added that the Abydos specimen is not by any means the earliest wrought iron in Egypt. A list of local finds is given in Mr. J. Newton Friend's *Iron in Antiquity*, p. 163; and an important paper by Mr. G. F. Zimmer ('The Use of Meteoric Iron by Primitive Man') appeared in the *Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute*, vol. xciv (1916), pp. 306–49.

Offa's Dyke.—Dr. Cyril Fox reports that he continued the survey initiated last year. In the course of a week five miles of Offa's Dyke, extending southward from Treuddyn, Flintshire, was surveyed, and characteristic sections were plotted. Excavations were carried out in the village of Ffrith, Flintshire. Here a Roman occupation area was demonstrated many years ago; a section was therefore cut through the bank of the dyke, in order to see whether Roman objects were present in it. The result was satisfactory. Roman material—

potsherds, glass, and iron nails—was found in and also under the dyke; thus the dyke in this neighbourhood cannot be pre-Roman. It must be later than the second century A. D., which is the probable date of the latest artifacts met with; the excavation thus tends to support the ascription of the work to King Offa.

Excavations at the Roman Fort of Kanovium.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., Local Secretary, forwards the following report by Mr. P. K. Baillie Reynolds: Work was begun here last year and has dealt with the south-east part of the fort, covering about one-eighth of the whole extent. The east gateway (*Porta Praetoria*) and the south-east corner tower were excavated, the ramparts and a series of ovens along the inside of the south rampart were examined, and diagonal trenches were dug across two barrack buildings. The southern ends of two further barrack buildings were also located, but the rest of these buildings lie under Caerhun graveyard and church.

The fort was originally an earth and timber construction surrounded by a clay bank; outside this was one ditch divided into two by a mid-rib. Along its outer edge the clay bank had a footing consisting of a course of boulders 5 ft. wide. On the south side the clay rampart had also a core of boulders, but this was not present on the east side nor actually at the south-east corner. Post-holes belonging to the timber gateway and to the timber barracks were found. At a later date a stone wall 6 ft. thick was added to the outside of the clay rampart; this overlapped the boulder footing by 2 ft., and at the same time, probably, the inner half of the ditch was filled up, presumably because the thickening of the rampart by the addition of the stone wall did not leave sufficient berm. At the same time, also, the gateway, the corner tower, and the barracks were rebuilt in stone. For the barrack buildings roughly faced local stone was used, but for the gate and corner tower well-shaped blocks of sandstone were employed; this was probably brought by water from Cheshire.

Both gateway and corner tower exhibit slight departures from the regulation plan. In the former, instead of the usual two gates of approximately the same width, there are a broad and narrow gate, a roadway, and a footway, 17 ft. and 5 ft. wide respectively, the broader opening being to the south. The *spina* which separates them is of excellent construction. A covered gutter runs out through the wider gate. Just outside the gate was found a fragment of what must be the building inscription which stood over the archway. It consists of two letters, O A, 3 in. high and very well cut. It may be compared to the Gellygaer inscriptions and is probably of about the same date. The irregularity of the corner tower lies in the fact that it is entirely detached from the outer wall of the fort and lies 8 ft. 6 in. from the back of it; it is also very irregular in shape.

The two barrack blocks investigated run north and south and are of the common L shape, the thicker end being toward the south; the thickening is on the west side in both cases.

Along the inside of the south rampart ran a long retaining wall supporting the back of a series of ovens of the period of the stone buildings. These ovens overlie earlier ovens, and both here and in

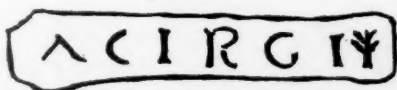
the barrack blocks three distinct levels of occupation were clearly visible, of which the latest is contemporary with the stone building. There were thus two occupations of the earth and timber fort.

On the lowest level, along the east wall of the east barrack block, was found a layer of ashes, in places as much as 1 ft. 6 in. thick and extending for over 100 ft. in length. It contained considerable fragments of charred oak and must represent the debris of burnt buildings of the timber period. There were no indications that this conflagration had been general throughout the fort.

Only one coin was found, a denarius of Vespasian (*rev.* JUDAEAE) and the finds in the guardroom of the gate were disappointing; pottery was fairly plentiful along the retaining wall of the south rampart and in the barrack buildings. With very few exceptions the pottery is of early date and seems to show that the stone period falls in the first quarter of the second century; the gateway inscription fits in with this. It is possible that the stone gateway may have been rebuilt, but the indications are not clear and need confirmation by the excavation of another gate. The road through the gate shows only two levels.

Thus nothing has so far been found to show definitely that the fort was occupied militarily after the middle of the second century. This is interesting in view of the late occupation of Segontium and of the fact that chance finds of coins seem to show a Romanized population living here down to the fifth century.

An Amphora Stamp from London.—Mr. Q. Waddington, Local Secretary, sends the following note: During the excavations in December last on the site of the demolished church of Saint Katherine Coleman, Fenchurch Street, the handle of an amphora, of the short-necked, round-bellied type, was found, impressed with the stamp:



This impression is evidently from the same die as the one figured in the Society's report on the excavations at Wroxeter in 1912 (fig. 16, no. 1). Mr. Bushe-Fox's note on it (p. 65) is as follows:—

'The last letter is uncertain, but as the stamp is often written *Acirgif* it is probable that that is the correct reading here. The stamp has been found widely distributed on the Continent, occurring in the Monte Testaccio in Rome, in many places in France and Germany, and several times at Corbridge. It appears to be the name of a place, not a potter.'

The newly found impression—now in the Guildhall Museum—is a particularly clear one, and is good evidence that the uncertain 'last letter' is not a letter at all, but something in the nature of a trade-mark, probably the conventionalized representation of a tree. And since it is not an 'F', there is every probability that the word is the genitive case of the name of a potter, *Acirgus*, and the suggestion that it may be the locative case of the name of a place becomes unnecessary.

Prehistoric Settlement in Anglesey.—Mr. T. Pape, F.S.A., contributes the following note: During the summer of 1926 my son and I collected in south-west Anglesey many flints (see illustration), some sherds of pottery, and fossilized bones, chiefly from the masses of high rock to the south-west of Newborough. The discovery of a small well-formed flint scraper led us to examine the surface of the debris washed down



Leaf-shaped scraper ($\frac{3}{8}$).



Lustrous greyish thumb scraper ($\frac{3}{8}$).



Rounded end scraper ($\frac{3}{8}$).



Lustrous creamy pygmy scraper ($\frac{3}{8}$).



Broken 'battered back' ($\frac{3}{8}$).

from the long chain of rocks stretching for about two miles in a south-westerly direction in Newborough warren, and ending in reefs off Llanddwyn Island. Altogether on twelve occasions we collected without any digging about five hundred flints, principally chips and flakes with a few scrapers. Primitive red pottery in fragments was found in two places, and there were traces elsewhere. The bones were in sand which had apparently been washed out of a cave, in which we did some digging. Only one worked flint rewarded the search, but we came across the dark-coloured clay from which the pottery could be made. According to the reports from the British Museum on two selections of flints and the pottery, Mr. Reginald Smith considers that the series was of more than one date. The small 'thumb' scrapers are assigned to the Mas d'Azil or transition period between the Palaeolithic

and Neolithic; while much of the ornamented pottery is of the 'beaker' type, dating from the early Bronze Age. Miss Dorothea Bate, of the Geological Department of the British Museum, considers that the bones submitted are not of very great age, geologically considered. Those identifiable include the lower cheek-teeth of a small ox and an imperfect human premolar tooth.

A full account, with illustrations, is in preparation for the next volume of the *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club*.

Roman Villa at Newport, Isle of Wight.—Mr. Percy Stone, F.S.A., Local Secretary, reports that the excavation of this building, which he is superintending, has made considerable progress during the last season. It is a villa of the corridor type with a range of bath buildings in the western wing, and with the floors of at least three of the rooms paved with red tesserae. Only four coins have been found so far, but there is a considerable amount of pottery, ranging from the first to the fourth century and including a certain number of sherds of New Forest ware. The most important pottery is some early ware found in the corridor which differs from anything discovered at Wroxeter, Richborough, or Hengistbury Head, and it would be interesting to know whether this was of local manufacture or an importation. Amongst the other finds are bronze bracelets and brooches, a bone object possibly used for weaving, iron nails, and what is apparently the iron shoe of a wooden spade. The evidence so far points to the site having been occupied for some two or three centuries by a family of Romanized Britons.

Reviews

Preaching in Medieval England, an Introduction to Sermon Manuscripts of the Period c. 1350-1450. By G. R. OWST. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xviii + 381. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1926. 17s. 6d.

The reader whose acquaintance with medieval sermons is limited to great names like Augustine, Bernard, or Bonaventura will find something quite new in this 'introduction to sermon manuscripts of the period c. 1350-1450', and he may, indeed, not be greatly interested, unless he has the historian's gift of seeing it as a contribution to the understanding of the general history of a period which, like all other periods, has its own special importance, simply because it is a part of the stream of history.

If Dr. Owst had given us a bibliography, his readers would be able to wonder at the array of manuscripts, from the British Museum, from the Bodleian, from Cambridge, from Lambeth, and the Guildhall, which have contributed to his story. But they can appreciate his admirable choice of illustrations, and they will be pleased to see by the side of reproductions of medieval miniatures the products of his own competent draughtsmanship.

Dr. Owst begins with the question: 'Who can lawfully preach?' The answer is, the bishop and the 'curate' (i. e. the beneficed parson). The rest of the preachers (monks, friars, etc.) preach only by special privilege and licence. The activity of the bishop as preacher is illustrated from the sermons of Fitzralph, the famous archbishop of Armagh, and those of Brunton of Rochester; and it is compared with the more modest aim and achievement of the better class of parish priest. Here, at the threshold, the old controversy arises, and Dr. Owst is decisively against Cardinal Gasquet's pleasant picture of an educated clergy, preparing their sermons in Latin as a matter of course, and instructing their people regularly and effectively. He sums up in these words: 'so unanimous and unqualified, indeed, is the verdict of all sections against what a simple vernacular preacher calls "the lewiness of many personys and vikaris", that it is no longer possible to doubt its accuracy'. The standard of learning and of efficiency among both 'curates' and bishops seems to have been rather low, and their methods were less exciting than those of the friars and pardoners, with their diverting tales or their promise of impossible indulgences. After the monks and friars, Dr. Owst deals with 'wandering stars', those extravagant figures of pardoners, heretics, *gyrovagi*, and so-called hermits, ranging from men of an eccentric piety, which often declined into heresy, to those who made a living by preying on the superstition and ignorance of the simple children of the Church. Among them, although he professed the life of contemplation, appears the gracious figure of Richard Rolle, who by his writings exercised a great influence on the development of the vernacular sermon. Next to him comes Scrope, the ascetic Carmelite, who proclaimed the advent of the New Jerusalem, and died a saint, having escaped a bishopric. A more questionable career was that of Swinderby, an undisciplined 'hermit', who began by denouncing the wickedness of women and the lying and deceit of the merchants, and was led on by his impetuous temper to attack the rulers of the Church. He was accused of Lollardy, but John of Gaunt saved him from the stake. These attacks on the clergy, not merely on the part of heretic Lollards and wandering preachers, but in the graver sermons of doctors and other men of high position, led to the significant order of Archbishop Arundel in 1409, '*predicator conformet se auditorio, aliter puniatur*'. Henceforth the preacher must not attack the clergy in the presence of laymen; if the order were obeyed, it meant the end of those breathless sermons which had delighted and shocked congregations composed of much the same kind of men and women as would flock to hear similar sermons to-day.

What was the *mise en scène* of the medieval sermon? Dr. Owst gives us vivid pictures, not of the scanty sermons of the parish priest, but of sermons in the monasteries, when the bishop, accompanied by his officials, preached in the chapter-house at his visitation, or learned doctors preached before a Benedictine chapter-general; we assist at University sermons before the Chancellor and the whole body of doctors, masters, and students; at sermons in the Galilee at Durham, and in the great 'preaching-naves' of the friary churches. We learn that besides the wooden benches and the wall ledges of stone, for

which the congregation fought and scrambled, there were sometimes more comfortable and secluded seats for the great—the ancestors of the cosy ‘family pew’.

As for the sermons themselves, their variety was great. There were so many short cuts and ‘compendia’, ‘books of examples’ and collections of homilies that it is difficult to understand the complaints about the decay of preaching. There were sermons in verse, both Latin and English, sermons in rhymed Latin prose, metrical lives of saints to be read in church, sermons on the coming judgement, sermons which imitated the Franciscan appeal to pity for the sufferings of the Lord, sermons packed with racy anecdotes, sermons full of that puritan temperament which throws ‘a bridge across the chasm of the Reformation’, and helps us to understand the eternal lesson of continuity. Here the preaching of the friars is significant. In view of their outspoken attitude, Dr. Owst tells us, ‘it is hardly possible to doubt the immense significance of their preaching, at any rate in England, for the future movements towards Reformation and Dissent. . . . Had not these very friars cried aloud from the house-tops, what every man felt in his heart to be the truth, even if he was afraid to confess it—that the bishops were a curse and a scandal, that avarice and lechery were ruining the life of the clergy, and imperilling the health of the Church?’ Of course the friars had ends of their own to serve, and old scores to pay off; but in the main, we must suppose, their indictment was just. But they accomplished more than mere violent polemic against the secular clergy. The friars, especially the Franciscans, were educating the laymen of England in a new attitude towards religion, not merely by making it a personal concern, but by practising a literal and realistic exposition of the gospels, and by applying, however crudely and vindictively, to the conduct of the rich and mighty in the Church and in the world the extreme test of conformity with the meekness and poverty of Christ. This ‘education’ of the layman was the preparation for the religious developments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

F. J. E. RABY.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, America and West Indies, July 1711–June 1712. Edited by CECIL HEADLAM, M.A. 10 × 6½. Pp. xliii + 388. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1925. £1 10s.

This new volume of Mr. Headlam’s calendar covers the important period when the war of the Spanish Succession was drawing to its close and both sides were feeling about for practicable conditions of peace. Many of the papers dealt with are concerned with the early negotiations for the Peace of Utrecht and are complementary to the various papers of Matthew Prior that have already been published and to De Torcy’s accounts of the matter from the other side. During the war colonial matters had come to play a foremost part in the conflict between England and France for the first time, and the final allocation of the disputed territories was bound to be among the most bitterly contested questions at the peace. The disastrous failure of the expedition against Canada that had been so eagerly welcomed in the American colonies detracted gravely from the prestige

won by Marlborough's earlier victories in Europe and placed us in a less favourable position to negotiate for colonial advantages. The full story of the expedition is here revealed, and it gives a distressing picture of incompetent or unenterprising leadership, of the difficulties of amphibious warfare, and of the selfishness and pettifogging indifference to the general interest of most of the colonists, especially the Quakers of Pennsylvania. The loss of nine transports and 742 lives amid the storms and shoals of the St. Lawrence might excuse the abandonment of the plan to attack Quebec, but nothing could justify the supine refusal to clear the French from Newfoundland and the ignominious return of the expedition to England after accomplishing nothing. In the light of such a failure it is impossible to blame St. John and the other negotiators of peace for accepting some of the French demands, even though they gave way more than they need have done and left sources of mischief to future generations that in one particular, the Newfoundland fisheries, lasted down to our own time with constant friction. Needless to say, with all these matters under consideration, this volume of the calendar is of especial interest to Canadian historians, and it may help in casting new light on some controverted questions like the retrocession of Cape Breton.

There are many other matters, however, of great interest both in regard to the West Indies and the Continental colonies. The reaction of the colonies to political developments at home was close and immediate, and it is clear that the acute divisions of party that marked English politics had their counterpart across the Atlantic. With a change of ministry at home there was a pretty clean sweep of the offices in the colonies, and it appears that the spoils system has had a much longer history on the American continent than has sometimes been credited to it. Fresh evidence is brought to light of the inherent difficulties of government in the old empire and of the existence of parties in the colonies that were determined to seize every opportunity of securing autonomy. There is a particularly interesting and informative letter from Governor Hunter of New York to Secretary St. John which shows that the anti-Imperial sentiments of 1765-76 were held in other colonies than New England more than fifty years before. 'The various and dissonant models in the Charter and Propriety governments is apparently the spring which moves these perplexities in most of the Provinces,' he writes. 'Let them be never so well, each conceives an opinion that their neighbours are better whilst upon another foot of government. In the infancy of the colonies the Crown was lavish of privileges as necessary for their nursing, but a full-grown boy makes commonly but indifferent use of that indulgence requisite towards a child. If it is expected that the colonies now they are grown up should be a help and of some use to their parent country, there is an evident necessity of an uniformity in their governments. . . . The officers of government are looked upon as the common enemies and marks of their malice, and all this without the least provocation or colour of reason. . . . How indeed can it be otherwise when both legislative and executive powers are lodged in such hands as are likelier to pull it up by the roots than plant it, and the people they are to work upon are generally the obstinate, the whimsical and factious

who flock hither for elbow room to exert their talents.' Abundant other passages might be quoted to illustrate the shrewdness and political insight of many of the men who were sent out from England to support the thankless task of governing the dependencies. It was at one time the fashion to accuse them all alike of slackness and tyrannical inefficiency, but in this as in almost every volume of the colonial calendar an entirely different impression is derived from their own papers. Generally speaking, the men who were sent out to carry on the government of the empire were infused by such a temper and sound sense of duty as to make them worthy predecessors of the colonial service of to-day.

Mr. Headlam has had so much experience as an editor that it is almost an impertinence to comment upon the admirable efficiency of his work. It is sufficient to say that his latest volume fully reaches the high standard that its predecessors have led us to expect.

ARTHUR PERCIVAL NEWTON.

Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations preserved in the Public Record Office. (a) February 170⁸ to March 171⁴. Pp. v + 680. (b) March 171⁴ to October 1718. Pp. iv + 488. (c) November 1718 to December 1722. Pp. iv + 435. 10 x 7. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1924, 1925. £2 2s.; £1 12s. 6d.; £1 10s.

In these three volumes we have a continuation of the verbatim transcript of the Journal of the Board of Trade and Plantations from 1704 whose separate publication began with the preceding volume. The journals now printed are contained in a series of bound books numbered successively from N to Y that were written up from day to day as a record of the business transacted by the Board, the persons who came to give evidence before the Commissioners, the inquiries that were addressed to them from the Treasury, the offices of the Secretaries of State, etc., and the letters that were received and dispatched. When the entries in the Journal were dissected and dispersed chronologically among the volumes of the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, it was almost impossible to make systematic use of them, and they were amongst the most barren parts of the calendar. But now that we have placed before us the whole material for a period of eighteen years, the Journal comes to life and takes its true position as the most valuable clue to the history of the government of the outer empire that we possess. But it is more than this, for the Board was also concerned with the domestic and foreign trade of the realm, and its proceedings are therefore of first-rate importance for the economic historian. In many respects the entries relating to trade, though they occupy less space, are of equal importance to those relating to the colonies, for while we have a comprehensive calendar of colonial papers derived from a variety of sources, we have nothing in print besides the Journal which is especially devoted to our national trade. If these volumes are placed alongside the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, the Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, and the Journals of the Houses of Parliament, we are provided with a mass of fully indexed printed material for the domestic history of a par-

ticular period that is probably unique. Only one official source of first-rate importance is missing, the Register of the Privy Council. If it were possible for the authorities of the Public Record Office to begin a new series of transcripts of that Register with the beginning of Queen Anne's reign and to publish the volumes concurrently with the Board of Trade Journals, the debt of gratitude that is owing to them for the present publications would be greatly increased. It is to be regretted that the period of the war of the Spanish Succession and the years immediately succeeding it are not more widely studied by those who desire to begin historical research in places where access to the public archives is impossible. If such research were undertaken, there can be no doubt that the best possible training-ground would be found in the allied series of volumes that we have mentioned, and to libraries having only a limited sum to expend upon historical materials for the modern period the purchase of the printed Journals of the Board of Trade may be safely recommended.

A. P. N.

The Mediaeval Builder and his Methods. By FRANCIS B. ANDREWS.
10 x 6½. Pp. vi + 99. Oxford: printed at the University Press, 1925.

Mr. Andrews is to be congratulated upon producing an excellent little book on a most engrossing subject, and the amount of information that he has condensed into its one hundred pages makes one wish that he had treated the matter in a more extended form. Even with the book the size it is, the greatest fault that can be found with it is the absence of an index, as without this the book loses much of its usefulness to the student.

The much disputed point of the presence of an architect as the designer of a great building occupies many of the earlier pages, and, though the author is undoubtedly correct in contesting the claim of bishops and abbots to have been the devisers of the buildings that were erected during their tenure of office, he leaves the question of the regular architect somewhat in doubt.

It is hardly credible to suppose that great churches were erected in a haphazard manner by various gangs of tradesmen without a devising hand, for unless drawings of the completed building were prepared before it was begun, how was it possible for the mason to set out his piers so that each member should afterwards carry its individual arch or vaulting rib? But if it suits the fashion of the day to say that the master mason did the architect's work it does not much matter, as it is obvious that some one did it.

The author confesses that Honnecourt in the thirteenth century was a regular architect, which being so, why were there not many others? That there are so few medieval drawings of buildings in existence is no proof that none was made, and the notice of 'tracynbordes' at York surely suggests that the working drawings were made on boards which would be used up for other purposes when the work was finished. The present practice of a country foreman to pin the working drawings on a light board and carry them about in this form on the works is suggestive of the survival of an ancient custom.

The usage of referring the small mason or carpenter, when entering on a contract, to existing work as his model is fully dealt with, and explains the cause of the varying quality of medieval design. All buildings were not erected by masters, any more than they are at the present time, and even the contractors for the quire vault at Windsor were told to follow that of the nave but that 'the principall keyes shall be wrought more pendaunt & holower'.

The book is full of contemporary and authoritative references to the medieval builder and his work, and there is scarcely an instance of medieval reference to such work that is not referred to in the pages.

Out of the enormous fund of information that the author has accumulated many controversial points could be found, but instead of raising these points the book should be studied with an open mind. The more it is studied the more one marvels at the author's patience and perseverance in collecting so much data in such a small compass, and without personal experience in collecting such information it is almost impossible to realize the amount of labour Mr. Andrews has expended on the subject.

H. B.

The Abbey of St. Gall as a centre of Literature and Art. By J. M. CLARK, M.A., Ph.D. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 322. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1926. 18s.

In this handsomely produced and illustrated volume Dr. Clark has provided the first comprehensive treatment of the contribution of the Abbey of St. Gall to European civilization. He explains that his main object is to describe in detail the activities of the school, the art, music, and literature, and the important contribution which the monastery made to the religious drama of the middle ages. Therefore I do not propose to dwell on the introductory historical chapters, which trace the influences under which—from the time of the first log-huts, roughly and painfully built by Gallus and his companions near the Steinbach brook, to the days of the great monastic church with its group of chapels, its library, its innumerable conventual buildings, its herb-garden and its orchard—the monastery, beginning under obedience to the customs of Columban's other Irish settlements, accepted the rule of Benedict and became the most celebrated centre of learning and piety north of the Alps. The school was founded in the first half of the eighth century, but its period of fame began towards the end of the ninth. Grimald and Harmut were the masters who made the place, in the range but not in the depth of its studies, an anticipation of the eleventh-century cathedral schools. 'Among the monks of St. Gall there were historians, theologians, artists, poets, and musicians.'

The names of Iso, Moengal, Ratpert, Notker Balbulus, Tuotilo, Ekkehart I, Hartmann, and Waldrammus fill the annals of the monastery's learning during its grand period. Under the Irishman Moengal Greek was taught in the inner school, but the study was not carried very far, and the monks do not seem to have followed the Irish custom of displaying their knowledge by introducing Greek words into their Latin verses. Dr. Clark gives a list of the Latin

authors studied in the school, and provides an admirable account of the methods of teaching, the *compendia* used, and an outline of the manner in which each subject was treated.

In the chapter on art he tells how the Irish introduced miniature painting and their characteristic designs, and he traces the art of St. Gall through the Merovingian period of transition to the Carolingian period when the monastery was 'linked up with the most important seats of art and learning in the empire'. He continues the story, describing the mural paintings in the church with their numerous vicissitudes, until the brand new rococo church arose in the eighteenth century, after the demolition of the venerable 'basilica' by Abbot Coelestin Gugger, who perhaps disliked the unstable building with its mixture of Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance features.

I cannot venture to discuss the subject of musical studies at St. Gall beyond the extent to which it is inseparable from the problem of the origin of the *sequence*, that form of composition which is associated with the name of the great Notker. Notker as good as tells us in his celebrated letter to Bishop Liutward of Vercelli that, following a hint from an antiphonary which a monk from Jumièges showed him, he invented the idea of supplying a text to the long melodies or *neums* of the Alleluia-jubilus of the mass, on the principle of 'one note, one syllable'. The difficulties which his account presents when examined in the light of what we know of the oldest surviving St. Gall antiphonaries, and the evidence which points to an earlier growth of sequences in France, have led the editors of *Analecta Hymnica* to doubt the genuineness of Notker's epistle. I think Dr. Clark is right when he says that 'it is . . . questionable whether enough evidence has been brought forward to justify its rejection', and here he is supported by the high authority of Karl Strecker, to whom he does not, I think, refer. Strecker, while admitting that Notker did not invent the sequence, considers that the epistle is genuine, but that it needs another interpretation than the traditional one. Dr. Clark attempts such an interpretation, but I do not think that he has really solved the difficulties raised by the critics. At the same time, it is very hard to believe that the epistle is not the work of Notker.

I have no space to say anything about the excellent account of the development of the *Trope*, which is based on the material provided by *Analecta Hymnica* and Dr. Frere's *Winchester Troper*; nor can I outline the discussion, never likely to be settled, of what sequences are the genuine work of Notker. There is a good chapter on the drama, from the Easter trope *Quem quaeritis?* to a miracle play performed in 1680; but Dr. Clark does not seem to have noted Karl Young's important investigation of *The Origin of the Easter Play*. In the chapter on literature, we are given a lively portrait of Notker Balbulus, a strange and impressive figure to his contemporaries and to us. 'No other St. Gall monk is better known to us than this shy, meditative soul.' Among the poets Dr. Clark puts Ekkehart I in the highest place. His *Waltharius*, an epic romance of the days of Attila, was a school composition of his boyhood, and even when allowance has been made for later correction of the text, it is a remarkable achievement.

Dr. Clark concludes his volume with a chapter on the abbey library and its manuscripts, and a general estimate of the position of St. Gall in the history of medieval civilization. I observe that on p. 4 he speaks of the Rule of St. Columban, but we cannot speak of a Rule of St. Columban in the sense that we speak of the Rule of St. Benedict.

F. J. E. RABY.

The Mystery of Wansdyke. By ALBANY F. MAJOR, O.B.E., F.S.A., and EDWARD J. BURROW, F.R.G.S. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 9. Pp. viii + 200. Cheltenham, 1926.

The study of Wansdyke began with the researches of Colt Hoare, but with two exceptions later investigators added little to our knowledge. Both experience and enthusiasm were needed to undertake a complete survey of the eighty miles of the Dyke, and the work is one of the many services which the late Mr. Major rendered to archaeologists. Before his death he had completed the whole survey except the section from Bath to Morgan's Hill. Mr. Burrow, who went over almost the whole course with Mr. Major in 1925, has been responsible for the completion and publication of the work, and he has contributed the numerous sketches with which it is illustrated.

As a result of his studies Mr. Major was 'driven to the conclusion that Wansdyke is a composite work, made up of sections belonging to different periods and varying in size and construction, which were subsequently linked together' (p. 135). Later destruction would not altogether account for these variations but that a change in plan and dimension is sufficient evidence for a difference in origin is a view that will not be accepted by every one. The author has settled many debatable points concerning the course of Wansdyke. The western end is traced from Maesknoll to the old sea line at Portbury (opposite Portishead), with a northern branch towards the Avon at Borough Walls (near Clifton). In Savernake Forest excavations were undertaken by the author and Mr. Brentnall, and the remains of the bank in that district were linked up. The southern branch has been mapped as far south as Ludgershall near which it appears to end.

Though few archaeologists will dispute the accuracy of the course which the author has traced, his conclusions about the date and origin of Wansdyke are not likely to meet with general acceptance. The opinion that it is a Roman construction is that towards which he leans, suggesting that the section from Bath to Morgan's Hill is a later work, added to link up the Wiltshire and Somerset sections after the Roman road had fallen into disuse. The exclusion of Cunetio is adduced as one of the difficulties which this theory raises, and that of Bath supplies an even stronger argument against it, while the Dyke itself does not seem to possess any definitely Roman characteristics. But it is Mr. Major's refusal to discuss the final hypothesis of a construction by the Britons to oppose the Saxon invader, which will evoke most criticism. It is many years since this theory was advanced and the only serious objection is the evidence of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which was put together at least three centuries later. The archaeological facts are summarized by Mr. Leeds in his paper on the 'West Saxon Invasion' (*History*, July 1925, p. 106 sq.), and though

Harnham Hill cemetery presents some difficulties they are not sufficient to disprove this theory.

The heading of chapter v should surely read, '... through East Wilts'. The statement (p. 134) that the excavations at Englishcombe did not 'give the depth or position of the pottery' is misleading. The section (Somerset Arch. Soc., Bath Branch, *Proc.*, vol. 1904, p. 1) shows that some of the Roman pottery came from the vallum. Therefore the conclusion drawn (p. 138) that 'Wansdyke (at Englishcombe) was in existence ... while Roman pottery was in use' is scarcely justified.

C. A. R. R.

The Honourable Artillery Company, 1537-1926. By G. GOOLD WALKER, D.S.O., M.C. With a Foreword by the EARL OF DENBIGH AND DESMOND, C.V.O., T.D. (Colonel-Commandant, H.A.C.). 8½ x 5½. Pp. xv + 298. London: Lane, 1926. 12s. 6d.

This is the third history of the Company which has appeared. The first was written by Anthony Highmore, 'Solicitor, member of the south-east division of the Company', and published in 1804. The second, by Captain G. A. Raikes, was published in 1878 and is long since out of print.

The present volume is a concise and readable book, admirably adapted for general information connected with the history of the Company, and the author has had at his disposal far more material than was possible even for the second of the two previous histories, as, for example, a large quantity of regimental orders and notices, mainly of the eighteenth century, came to light shortly after the war when alterations were being carried out at the armoury house.

The earlier chapters deal with the foundation of the Company and its charter granted to 'The Fraternitie of St. George' in 1537, which is given at full length. On p. 24 are interesting lists of the variations in the nomenclature applied to the Company during the first century and a half following the granting of the Charter, and the use of the word 'artillery' entirely in its original sense, meaning 'archery', as no members were trained as gunners until 1781. A long and detailed account is given of the services of the Company on the side of the Parliament during the Civil War, illustrated by drawings from a drill-book written by a member in 1629 on the 'postures' of the pikemen, together with an account of the founding of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., by Robert Keayne 'Gentleman of the Artillery Garden' in 1623, who emigrated to the American colonies and founded the daughter company in 1637.

It is interesting to note the favour in which the Company was held at the Restoration, and the number of persons who were enrolled in its ranks, or who visited its feasts as guests, and whose names are inscribed in the old 'vellum book', Rupert and Monmouth, Sir Christopher Wren, and Samuel Pepys amongst them.

The history is brought right up to date, through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and concludes with an account of the Company's services during the Great War and the Roll of Honour of those who fell.

Lord Denbigh says in his excellent foreword, 'It is mainly for the members and their friends that Major Goold Walker, our most efficient and industrious secretary, with a special gift for antiquarian and historical research, has written this interesting history, which has involved several years of labour on his part'.

Among the illustrations is a plate of 'a regimental purse' embroidered with the arms of the Company and dated 1693, the original of which is now in the British Museum. This is said to be 'a purse provided by the clerke to this Hon^{abl}. Company too put the money in, which is to be presented to my Lord Maior'. C. O. SKILBECK.

English Ivories. By M. H. LONGHURST. 11 x 8½. Pp. xi + 171. London: Putnam, 1926. £2 2s.

For this work Miss Longhurst has undertaken a difficult task, for which she is well qualified by a long period of special study. It carries us a stage farther in that separation of English from foreign works of medieval art which now justly occupies the attention of scholars. Until comparatively recent times foreign critics, when reproached for ignoring the work of this country, could with justice reply that it was for us first to establish a case, and that until we had done so they could not be expected to weigh the evidence. The case for England is at last being presented by adequate books and studies devoted to different branches of art; Messrs. Prior and Gardner treated monumental sculpture; the late Mr. H. P. Mitchell's articles contributed much that was new in various fields; and Mr. Millar's *English Illuminated Manuscripts* has enabled the foreign student to follow the development of illumination in England; it was time that the same discriminating process should also be applied in this province of minor sculpture. Dr. Adolph Goldschmidt and M. Raymond Koechlin have expressed valuable opinions as to what is or is not English in their books on the earlier and the advanced middle ages; but to them the issue was of minor importance. What was required was a formal segregation of our ivories, that we might see them as a national group, and trace their development through the centuries. This is the work which Miss Longhurst has performed. She does not claim infallibility; the position of some ivories in the book is more assured than that of others, as she is always careful to explain. But she has omitted nothing of importance, and the result is the presentation of a notable series, showing, as we should expect, marked individuality expressed in an artistic idiom distinct from any spoken on the continent. This aloofness continued from the Anglo-Saxon period down to the late medieval centuries, and, though the manner of expression may vary, it is always present. The Grandisson group, dating from the middle of the fourteenth century (see below), is, in its own way, as unmistakably English as the great Anglo-Saxon work of the eleventh.

To those coming freshly to the subject the Anglo-Saxon ivories will be a revelation. Let the reader examine plates 1, 2, 15-22 and he will find himself in the presence of an art worthy of the people who produced the miniatures of pre-Norman England. The force, the masterly design, the evidence of intimate human feeling, all combine

to lend it distinction. The head of a pastoral staff in the Victoria and Albert Museum (pls. 2, 22) is almost sensational in its effect upon eyes unprepared by previous study; we find an ease of accomplishment, a grandeur of conception, a boldness of execution incredible to those who think of the Anglo-Saxons as mere barbarians. The beautiful tau-cross from Alcester (pl. 18) and the seal of Godwin (pl. 17) both in the British Museum; the soaring angels on the small plaque at Winchester (pl. 17); the original and most human Nativity panel at Liverpool (pl. 19), the austere Virgin and Child in a private collection (pl. 20), and last, not least, the Adoration (p. 24), are enough by themselves to convince the most sceptical that the highest level of achievement in this art was already reached before the Norman Conquest. Among the examples representing the Romanesque period we may point to the figure from a crucifix in the Guildhall Museum (pls. 5 and 26), a mutilated work, but of commanding beauty; to the figure of a king from a group of the Adoration, discovered by Mr. MacLagan at Dorchester (pl. 26); to the admirably decorative pierced fragment from St. Albans in the British Museum (pl. 30), showing so close a kinship in design with the tau-cross at South Kensington (pl. 28); and to the comb and ivory boxes on pls. 32-4. Among work of the later middle ages the thirteenth-century croziers (pl. 39) and the spirited chess-pieces (pls. 41-2) are full of interest, while the figure from a crucifix in the Victoria and Albert Museum (pls. 8 and 44) is a masterpiece to which due justice is rendered. In the matter of diptychs and triptychs there is a dearth, due in part to destruction, in part to the fact that the French workshops with their extensive output largely supplied the English with devotional ivories during the fourteenth century. But one small surviving group associated with the name of Bishop Grandisson of Exeter and preserved in the British Museum and the Louvre (pls. 45, 46, and supplementary plate) shows that under local influences this country was still producing work of individuality, possessing a monumental character of its own. With the Renaissance this singularity diminished. Plates 52-6 illustrate a number of interesting pieces, but so far as their style goes they might have been made in other countries.

Few tasks are more difficult than the attribution of ivories which fall outside the well-known classes, and it has been suggested above that finality in delimiting the English province can hardly be expected at the present stage. We still have to contest the Lewis chessmen with Scandinavia; there are fourteenth-century ivories as to which it is hard to feel certainty, and we are driven back upon individual opinion. The attribution to an English artist of the Borradaile diptych in the British Museum (p. 49), with its almost Chinese elaboration, is perhaps a case in point; one notices here and there flamboyant details in the tracery which seem un-English, and the tendency to excessive elaboration itself is unusual, for English art in ivory tends as a whole towards the monumental rather than the minute. In other cases where we may feel a doubt it may be fairly answered that, were they withdrawn, the objector would know no better where to place them, and it is useful to have them before us as possibilities. Miss Longhurst is fully alive to the subtlety of the

problems with which she has to deal, and she is right in spreading the net wide and stretching a point in the direction of liberality. And in any case, the bulk of her selection is unassailable, and this is what really matters.

The historical introduction and the succeeding catalogue give evidence of no small research, yielding many facts of interest derived from inventories and other sources, and following reasonable lines of criticism. In the catalogue (pp. 65-116) all the objects are carefully described, and references to previous publications or discussions are given. The illustrations are throughout excellent, and the coloured plates help the reader to appreciate the charm of the mellowed ivory in its different tones; they suggest the 'feel' of the carvings in a way impossible to the colder process blocks. A few errors, typographical and other, may be noted in view of a second edition. On p. 2 Ceolfred should replace Coelrid, and Wilfrid is better than Wilfred; on p. 10 the fourth letter of Godpini should be either a *w* (Godwini) or a letter from a special fount representing *wyn*, which has the sound of *w*. In the same way, if ordinary type is used, Godgyde should be Godgythe, the second *d* representing the Anglo-Saxon *thorn*. On p. 24 the title of Theophilus has a misprint (*diversi* for *diversis*), and the name of the translator is Hendrie; on p. 30, l. 4 Herrade is the usual form; on p. 69, in the last line but one, 1709 has accidentally slipped in instead of 709. In conclusion, two passages connected with credit in research might be amended. The best translation of the runic inscription on the bottom of the casket at Brunswick (no. 2), quoted in the description, is due to the scholarship of Von Grienberger, whose name is not specially associated with it, but appears below on an equality with those of other authorities; on p. 2, on the other hand, the merit of pointing out the possible influence of an Alexandrine world-chronicle on the Franks Casket is due to Strzygowski, and not to the present writer. As a matter of visual comfort we may regret that the large Roman numbers are assigned to the objects, while small Arabic numbers indicate the plates, an inversion of the usual practice which rather troubles the eye.

These, however, are minor points. Miss Longhurst's book is the work of a scholar, not of a dilettante, and it accomplishes with distinction its purpose of bringing together the highly important group of English ivories, a task which has not before been attempted. This is a service rendered to all students, whose libraries would gain by the inclusion of a volume at the same time useful and attractive.

O. M. D.

The Roman Fort near Brecon. By R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 260, and 107 plans and illustrations. London: Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 1926.

Dr. Wheeler's connexion with the National Museum of Wales has produced not only an amount of archaeological and written work which would have done credit to a person who had nothing else to do during the same period; it has also produced a revolution in the state of our knowledge concerning the Roman occupation of Wales. Before Dr. Wheeler began to study the subject, everything known was fairly

well summed up in Haverfield's little volume on the *Military Aspects of Roman Wales*, published in 1909; a survey of extraordinary value which laid the foundations of all future work on the subject, but which now, when one looks back on it, already presents the aspect of pioneer work which in effect has been superseded. That it has been superseded is due almost entirely to Dr. Wheeler; and students of the Roman Age may congratulate themselves, as well as the National Museum of Wales, on the splendid results of Dr. Wheeler's term of office at Cardiff.

This report of the work done at the Gaer in 1924 and 1925 appears almost simultaneously with the same writer's volume on *Prehistoric and Roman Wales*, and serves opportunely to illustrate and document some of its theses. For this reason it is especially fortunate that the report has been published with such admirable promptitude after the completion of the work; for this all readers will be grateful both to the author and to the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. The result of their collaboration has been to produce a well-printed, well-illustrated, and well-bound volume, a pleasure to use and to handle.

The description of the fort which occupies the earlier part of the volume presents several features of unusual interest. Here, as in other cases, we have an earth and wooden fort of the first century later converted into stone; but the peculiar interest of the Gaer in connexion with this process is that the conversion to stone was never completed, and that it has been possible to date the process with fair accuracy to the reign of Trajan or the first years of Hadrian. This permits us not only to recognize with some certainty that the familiar Hadrianic stone forts of northern England represent a type of structure evolved and standardized in Trajan's reign, but to form the conjecture that the interruption of building at the Gaer was due to the necessity of concentrating troops in the north, in order to organize the Hadrianic frontier.

The most curious feature of the stone fort is the west gate, with its guardrooms projecting boldly beyond the outer face of the rampart. Not only is this an interesting feature, but it has served as text for one of the most valuable parts of the reports, a 'note on the evolution of fort-gateways', which constitutes an important addition to the theory of Roman fortification. It is only lately that students have generally recognized that the second-century type of Roman fort which is so well known in this country was defended essentially not by a stone wall but by an earth bank with a stone facing. The result of this recognition has been that all the defensive features of these forts can now be explained as typologically derived not from the tradition of masonry, but from the tradition of earthwork. This idea is convincingly stated by Dr. Wheeler, who is able to conclude that 'it was not until the building of the defensive fortresses of the Diocletian era that the outworn earth tradition was finally displaced in all military works of any magnitude'. Even after this period, as his qualification is clearly meant to remind us, the little coastal signal-stations still have rounded earthwork-like corners, which reduce their miniature bastions to tactical futility.

But the strangest feature of the Gaer, and that which most urgently calls for restraint in its discussion, is the post-Roman wall which

has been built at some unknown time along the top of the ruined rampart. Its object is clearly fortification; and nothing has been found to give a hint of its date. The only justifiable conclusion is the open verdict which Dr. Wheeler has actually registered; a less cautious inquirer, the air of Wales going a little to his head, would certainly have plunged on King Arthur.

The discussion of the objects found is adequate, and well illustrated; and we are especially grateful for the best photograph of 'Maen y Morwynion' that has ever been published. But the most valuable section under this head is the very full and very instructive report on the Samian ware contributed by our Fellow Mr. T. Davies Pryce, in collaboration with our Fellow Dr. Oswald. It would be impertinent to praise anything on Samian ware that appeared over these signatures; but it may be pointed out that this contribution goes far beyond the mere elucidation of the finds made at a single site, and that in many points it makes additions to our knowledge of this pottery in general. This is especially the case with the valuable 'Excursus on the Monogram Q D'. The firm outline and conclusive character of the short chapter entitled 'Historical Summary', to which most readers will turn first on opening the book, owe a great deal to this expert and thorough handling of the Samian pottery, a lesson which excavators of small military sites will do well to remember.

R. G. COLLINGWOOD.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: an Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Huntingdonshire. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xliii + 350. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. 35s.

The greater part of the monuments dealt with by the Historical Monuments Commission are necessarily of an architectural character, and Huntingdonshire has never attracted a large number of students of this kind of work. Nobody would advise an architectural student to make the county his head-quarters for a sketching tour. But it is nevertheless a county well worth visiting when the appetite for exceptionally fine buildings has been appeased. It is almost wholly agricultural in character, and its scenery appeals to those who love wide skies and gently undulating lines of landscape. There is no eminence higher than some 260 ft. above the sea, and although a sheer drop of that height would be impressive, the disposition of the country affords no such striking feature. The villages are pleasant, owing more to their old-fashioned appearance than to anything in the nature of attractive craftsmanship—a fact readily brought home to the mind by looking at the many photographs of village streets which are included in the excellent illustrations.

The nature of the buildings is of course conditioned by the materials available for their construction. There is practically no building stone to be obtained in the county, and the use of bricks was not extensive. Most of the houses and cottages, therefore, are framed of timber and plastered. It seems not to have been the general custom to expose the timber, and no such school of ornamental timber construction grew up as was the case in Lancashire and Cheshire, for instance. In Huntingdonshire the timbers, where visible, are for the most part

straight and rather meagre in scantling. In most cases the exterior of the houses was plastered all over, with the result that they offer little to attract beyond their simplicity and their colour. But as these attributes are now coming into vogue, the young designer might do worse than pay Huntingdonshire a visit.

The county is not without its notable monuments both in houses and churches. There is a charming stone manor-house at Stibbington near the Northamptonshire border and the beds of stone which underlie that county. There is a good brick and stone house at Toseland; and at Hemington Grey considerable remains of a twelfth-century house have been incorporated with later work. Of larger houses the most notable are Elton Hall, also close to Northamptonshire and built of stone; Hinchingsbrooke near Huntingdon; Kimbolton Castle; Buckden Palace, and the gatehouse of a large mansion at Leighton Bromswold. But all of these, except Kimbolton Castle, have suffered from the changes of time, either by decay or alteration. Elton Hall is tantalizing in its mixture of old and new. Hinchingsbrooke has some beautiful and interesting detail, but much of it came from other buildings. Buckden Palace is a fine piece of brickwork, well worth seeing, but it is only a part of the original house. At Leighton, Bromswold a Sir Gervase Clifton contemplated a vast mansion with a fore-court and gatehouse, and he got John Thorpe to design it, but only the gatehouse was built, behind which are some rather baffling terraces of earth indicating where the mansion was intended to be. Kimbolton Castle was rebuilt by Vanbrugh in an uncompromising fashion devoid of light-heartedness, but it has certain interesting detail and some pleasant ironwork. Its position and its great entrance lodge at the end of the main street of the little town emphasize the former predominance of the great noble over the neighbours who clustered near him.

The churches, although they cannot compare with those of more famous counties, have some fine towers and a fair number of graceful broach spires. Their fittings and sepulchral monuments are not particularly striking, but there are plenty of objects to interest the inquirer, if he is not too voracious.

In one class of monuments Huntingdonshire can certainly hold its own, and that is in its bridges. The Ouse had to be crossed at St. Neots, St. Ives, and Huntingdon, and the Nen at Wansford. All these places have notable examples, and among them that at St. Ives still retains its chapel in the middle of it. Some of the main roads cross streams on ancient but smaller bridges, the particular beauties of which are almost necessarily invisible to those who pass above them.

All these matters are exhaustively dealt with in the Inventory. There are plenty of plans—not only of buildings but of towns and villages. The illustrations are plentiful and of good quality; indeed, from the general idea one has of the county, one would imagine that every object of interest that it possesses finds a place among its pages. The book itself is a monument—a monument of intelligent research and record, enhancing the reputation of the Commission, which is doing a work of national importance with unstinted pains and singular success.

J. A. GOTCH.

The Home of the Monk, an account of English monastic life and buildings in the Middle Ages. By the Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, Litt.D., F.S.A. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi + 123. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1926. 6s.

'The object of this little book', says Dr. Cranage in his Preface, 'is to attract the ordinary reader to the subject of English monastic buildings.' The subject is, indeed, presented in a very attractive manner, and the book is illustrated by excellent photographs and a few plans. The arrangement and use of the buildings in the various Orders are clearly set out, and there is a brief history of monasticism, including an account of the Dissolution. There is also a short bibliography. I notice that on p. 60, by an oversight, *plumbarium* is printed for *palumbarium*.
F. J. E. R.

Francis Jenkinson, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and University Librarian. A Memoir. By H. F. STEWART. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. ix + 152. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1926. 10s. 6d.

A Bibliography of Sir Adolphus William Ward, 1837-1924. By A. T. BARTHOLOMEW, with a Memoir by T. F. TOUT. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxiv + 99. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1926. 7s. 6d.

These two volumes are of exceptional interest to Cambridge men who remember the shy and kindly scholar who did so much for the great library under his charge, and, as undergraduates, have looked with awe on the impressive figure of the Master of Peterhouse whose inexhaustible industry is indicated by the long bibliography prepared by Mr. Bartholomew.

Jenkinson is best known to scholars by his edition of the *Hisperica Famina*, in which he completed a task begun by Henry Bradshaw. Ward had a large share of the making of the Manchester History School, and Professor Tout is, of course, especially qualified to speak on this subject.
F. J. E. R.

New Guide to Pompeii. By WILHELM ENGELMANN. $7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. iv + 219. Leipzig: Engelmann, 1925.

In this little book, appropriately dedicated to the memory of August Mau, Dr. Engelmann has produced a guide which should serve a useful purpose to visitors to Pompeii. The first part consists of a summary history of the site, short accounts of the Pompeian house, wall paintings, mosaics, streets and walls, water supply, administration, inscriptions, &c., and suggested itineraries adapted to the time the visitor has at his disposal. This preliminary matter is followed by adequate if short descriptions of the buildings and their principal contents and of other objects of interest, while as a conclusion there is a glossary of mythological subjects. The illustrations, both plans and photographs, are numerous and well produced, and a folding map of the whole town, so far as excavated, is included in a pocket in the cover. The book is issued in both a German and English edition, but it is to be regretted that the author did not submit the English manuscript to some one properly conversant with the language, as errors of idiom abound and these are not only irritating in themselves, but are likely to discount somewhat the value of the book to the English reader.

Periodical Literature

Archaeologia, vol. 75, contains the following articles:—The Roman baths at Bath, with an account of the excavations conducted during 1923, by W. H. Knowles; Some Letters of Confraternity, by Prebendary Clark-Maxwell; The study and classification of medieval Mappae Mundi, by M. C. Andrews; The perforated axe-hammers of Britain, by R. A. Smith; The Roman house at Keynsham, Somerset, by A. Bulleid and Dom Ethelbert Horne; Fromond's chantry at Winchester College, by H. Chitty; The order of Grandmont and its houses in England, by Miss Rose Graham and A. W. Clapham; The Warden abbey and Chichester croziers, by O. M. Dalton, the late H. P. Mitchell, and J. E. Couchman.

The British Museum Quarterly, no. 3, includes the following short articles:—An English medieval ivory diptych; Excavations at Lubaantun; Recent Egyptian accessions; Two black-figured Greek vases; A supposed bust of Leonidas; A Roman terra-cotta relief; A silver tetradrachm of Cyrene; A gold octodrachm of Ptolemy III; An Aztec stone mask; Bull of Pope Adrian IV; Croft Lyons bequest of early mathematical instruments; European glass, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; Weightman collection of English coins; Air photographs of Ur.

The English Historical Review, January 1927, contains the following articles:—The archdeacons of Canterbury under archbishop Ceolnoth (833–870), by Miss M. Deanesley; The Crown and its creditors, 1327–1333, by Professor J. F. Willard; The campaign of Radcot Bridge in December 1387, by J. N. L. Myres; The Excise scheme of 1733, by Professor E. R. Turner; British mediation between France and the United States in 1834–6, by Professor C. K. Webster; The British bishops at the Council of Arles, 314, by S. N. Miller; Henry I's charter to London, by H. G. Richardson; Enclosure by agreement at Marston, near Oxford, by G. N. Clark; Horace Walpole's 'Delenda est Oxonia', by Paget Toynbee.

History, January 1927, contains the following articles:—The evolution of the sentimental idea of Empire: a Canadian view, by A. R. M. Lower; Some historical geographies, by J. E. Morris; The history of Holland in English school books, by Professor P. Geyl; History in moving pictures, by Professor W. T. Waugh; Historical revisions: xl—Queen Caroline and the Church, by Rev. N. Sykes.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, November 1926, contains the following articles:—The International Union of Academies and the American Council of Learned Societies, by W. G. Leland; Anglo-French diplomatic relations, 1558–1603, by F. J. Weaver; The Anglo-American Conference of Historians, 1926; Summaries of Theses: xvii, Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Serbia during the second reigns of Miloš and Michael, by E. F. Robinson:

xviii, British Foreign Policy in the Near East from the Congress of Berlin to the accession of Ferdinand of Coburg, by W. N. Medlicott.

The Annual of the British School at Athens, no. 26, contains the following articles:—Excavations in Macedonia, ii, by S. Casson; Pottery from Macedonian mounds, by W. A. Heurtley; Notes on the harbours of S. Boeotia, and sea-trade between Boeotia and Corinth in prehistoric times, by W. A. Heurtley; The Finlay Library, by W. Miller; Rhodes and Hellenistic sculpture, by A. W. Lawrence; Stamped Pithos fragments in the collection of the British School, by Winifred Lamb; Signatures and cadences of the Byzantine Modes, by H. J. W. Tillyard; Eros, in early Attic legend and art, by C. T. Seltman; A survey of Laconian epigraphy, 1913–25, by M. N. Tod; Excavations at Sparta, 1924–5, by A. M. Woodward and M. B. Hobling.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 46, part 2, contains the following articles:—The first Syrian war, by W. W. Tarn; The primitive sculpture of Cyprus, by A. W. Lawrence; Two notes on the *Constitution of Athens*, by A. W. Gomme; The *Tridacna Squamosa* shells in Asia, by S. Smith; The evidence of Aeneas Tacticus on the *Βάλανος* and *Βαλανάγγρα*, by S. A. Handford; An Eastern patriarch's education in England (1617), by F. H. Marshall; Cycladic vase-painting of the seventh century, by H. G. G. Payne; The date of the Niké of Samothrace, by A. W. Lawrence; A Byzantine musical handbook at Milan, by H. J. W. Tillyard; Archaeology in Greece, 1925–6, by A. M. Woodward; An Attic Dinos in the British Museum, by J. H. Iliffe; The tomb of Aspasia, by A. H. Smith.

The Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 16, part 1, contains the following articles:—Note on some fragments of Imperial statues and of a statuette of Victory, by G. Macdonald; Claudius and the Jewish question at Alexandria, by H. Stuart Jones; The pottery of a third-century well at Margidunum, by F. Oswald; A note on the promotion of the centurions, by H. M. D. Parker; Asia Minor, iii, monuments from Central Phrygia, by W. H. Buckler, W. M. Calder, and C. W. M. Cox; A military diploma, by A. H. Smith; Studies in the Roman province Galatia, by Sir W. M. Ramsay.

The Geographical Journal, December 1926, includes the following articles:—The British Isles in the nautical charts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, by M. C. Andrews; Lubaantun.

The number for January 1927 includes a paper on ancient surveying instruments by Col. Sir Henry Lyons.

The Library, vol. 7, no. 3, contains the following articles:—The Unity of John Norden: surveyor and religious writer, by A. W. Pollard; The 1574 edition of Dr. John Caius's *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensi Academiæ Libri Duo*, by H. R. Plomer; 'A Hundreth Sundry Flowers', by W. W. Greg; Diane de Poitiers and her books, by G. H. Bushnell; Birchley—or St. Omers, by Rev. C. A. Newdigate; The King's printers, by R. Steele.

Man, vol. 26, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:—Pigmy implements from North-East Africa, by C. G. Seligman; A new Maya stela with Initial Series dates, by T. W. Gann; Archaeological notes, by M. C. Burkitt; Analyses of bronze implements and foundry metal, by A. L. Armstrong; Palaeolithic

industries from the beginning of the Rissian to the beginning of the Würmian Glaciation, by Abbé Breuil; The origin of the socketed bronze celt, by H. S. Harrison; A carved stone at Kigwema in the Naga hills, by J. H. Hutton; A settlement of the Dolmen period at Sevenoaks, by J. P. T. Burchell; Britain during the last Forest-phase, by O. G. S. Crawford; Human remains found at St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, by G. C. Dunning; Man and the Ice Age, by J. Reid Moir; Stonehenge: concerning the Sarsens, by E. H. Stone; Stonehenge: the supposed Blue stone Trilithon, by E. H. Stone; The origin and evolution of the Epipalaeolithic axe, by J. P. T. Burchell; Phallic offerings to Hathor, by G. D. Hornblower; Remarks on a south-east European ceramic type, by L. Franz; Traces of the Aryans on the middle Danube, by V. G. Childe; Megaliths and metals in Brittany, by C. D. Forde; La Micoque industry: remains of the old Stone Age in Germany, by O. Hauser; Two bronze hoards from Hajdusámson, Hungary, by L. Zoltai; A fresh discovery at Barma Grande, Italy, by J. P. T. Burchell; Notes on excavations in a Ligurian cave, by Mrs. J. W. Crowfoot; Excavations in Mesopotamia, by L. H. D. Buxton; Proto-Mesopotamian painted ware from the Balikh valley, by W. F. Albright; The Ice Age, by H. J. E. Peake, H. J. Fleure, and J. Reid Moir; Terrestrial oscillations and climatic variations, by L. S. Palmer.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th ser., vol. 6, parts 2 and 3, contains the following articles:—Greek coins acquired by the British Museum in 1925, by G. F. Hill; Aegean mints, by C. T. Seltman; Alexander, son of Neoptolemos, of Epirus, by M. P. Vlasto; The restored coins of Trajan, by H. Mattingly; Notes on a hoard of medieval coins found at Stein, Ringerike, Norway, by A. Fonahn; Medals of Turkish sultans, by G. F. Hill; Note on a monogram on certain coins of Herod the Great, by J. W. Hunkin; A note on the fabric of Ptolemaic bronze, by H. P. Hall.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th ser., vol. 9, contains the following articles:—Presidential address (an account of the Royal Historical Society), by Professor T. F. Tout; Irish Parliaments in the reign of Edward II, by Miss M. V. Clarke; An episode in Anglo-Russian relations during the War of the Austrian Succession, by Sir R. Lodge; The authorship of the *Defensor Pacis*, by Miss M. J. Tooley; The making of a Crown Colony (British Guiana), by Miss L. M. Penson; The cattle trade between Wales and England from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, by Professor Caroline Skeel; The foundations of English history, by Professor F. M. Stenton; Note on the Exchequer Year Date, by H. G. Richardson.

Proceedings of the Royal Institution, vol. 25, part 1, includes a paper on English Illuminated Manuscripts by Sir Frederic Kenyon.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, vol. 34, no. 4, contains the following articles:—The building inscriptions of the Acropolis of Athens, by A. H. Smith; Some ancient building terms, by Beatrice Saxon Snell.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 13, no. 1, contains the following articles:—A Bronze Age anchor, by H. H. Brindley; The first and second Anglo-French conflicts in the Indian Ocean, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; Sir Henry Penrice and Sir Thomas Salusbury, by W. Senior; The Lord

High Admiral and the administration of the Navy, by E. S. de Beer; Captain William Hawkeridge and his voyage in search of a north-west passage in 1625, by Miller Christy; Instructions for the porter at the Navy Office, 1687; Lieutenant's instructions, 1677; The loss of the *Ville de Paris*, 1783.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, January 1927, contains the following articles:—Plan for the defence of the Bermudas, submitted by Lieut.-Col. Robert Donkin in 1780, with an introduction by Maj.-Gen. J. C. Dalton; The old march of the English Army, by Capt. H. Oakes-Jones; Standing orders for the army, 1755; An unidentified portrait, by Capt. H. Oakes-Jones; Cromwell's regiments, by Sir Charles Firth; The British Grenadiers, by D. Nichol Smith; Pictures of the death of Maj.-Gen. James Wolfe, by J. C. Webster; The taking of Quebec, 1759, by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Leslie.

The Architectural Review, February 1927, includes an article on the stepped stones of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, by E. J. Mager.

The Burlington Magazine, February 1927, includes articles on Flemish Art at Burlington House, by Roger Fry, on the tomb of Hincmar and Carolingian sculpture in France, by A. Kingsley Porter, and on a Byzantine porphyry disc for South Kensington, by Miss Longhurst.

Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society, 1925-6, contains the following papers:—The quest of the purple Ting, by F. N. Schiller; Glazed Han pottery, by R. L. Hobson; Some notes on the early pottery of the Near East, by O. Raphael. The number also contains descriptions of the following specimens exhibited at meetings:—Pre-historic pottery vase; Celadon porcelain fragment; Blue and white porcelain bottle; Water-dropper in the form of a peach; Bowl with cyclical date probably corresponding to 1574.

Ancient Egypt, September 1926, contains the following articles:—An ancient surveying instrument: the Groma, by R. W. Sloley; Some scarabs from the south of Russia, by M. Matthieu; The relations of Egypt to Israel and Judah in the age of Isaiah (*continued*), by H. Wiener; Professions and trades, by Sir Flinders Petrie; A fragment of a crown of Osiris from the south of Russia, by A. Zakharov; New fragments of the Piankhi stele, by G. Loukianoff.

The December number contains:—Isis at Cologne and Aix, by L. B. Ellis; Egypt and Mesopotamia, by Sir Flinders Petrie; The historical character of the Exodus, by H. M. Wiener; Egyptian sealings in the collection of N. P. Likhatschew, by V. Struve.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 12, parts 3 and 4, contains the following articles:—A masterpiece of early Middle Kingdom sculpture, by H. Frankfort; Alexandria and Constantinople: a study in Ecclesiastical diplomacy, by N. H. Baynes; Preliminary report on the expedition to Abydos, 1925-6, by H. Frankfort; Notes on the ruins of Hitan Shenshef, near Berenice, by G. W. Murray; What happened after the death of Tutankhamun? by A. H. Sayce; A new duplicate of the Hood papyrus, by S. R. K. Glanville; Oracles in Ancient Egypt, ii, by A. M. Blackman; The new cuneiform vocabulary of Egyptian words, by W. F. Albright; The teaching of Amenophis the son of Kanakht, by F. Ll. Griffith; The Hebrew Book of Proverbs and the teaching of Amenophis, by D. C. Simpson; The plant called

'Hairs of the Earth', by W. R. Dawson; Two notes on land measurement in Egypt, by Sir Henry Lyons; Records of entry among the Ephebi, by H. I. Bell; Graves of oxen in the eastern desert of Egypt, by G. W. Murray; Notes on two Egyptian kings, by B. Gunn; The supposed revolution of the High Priest Amenhotpe under Rameses IX, by T. E. Peet; Some observations on the Egyptian calendars of lucky and unlucky days, by W. R. Dawson; Two official letters of the Arab period, by H. I. Bell; Some Middle Egyptian proverbs, by B. Gunn; Bibliography: Ancient Egypt, by F. Ll. Griffith; Bibliography: Christian Egypt, by De L. O'Leary.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. 37, part 2, contains the following papers:—Notes on some aspects of the legal and constitutional history of the city of Lincoln, by J. W. F. Hill; The origin of the Nevilles of Burreth, by H. H. E. Craster; Gilbert de Gant, by Professor L. V. D. Owen; Grants to Sempringham priory by members of the Langton family, by Canon C. W. Foster; The chantry certificates of Lincoln and Lincolnshire returned in 1548 under the Act of Parliament of 1 Ed. VI (*continued*), by Canon C. W. Foster and Professor A. Hamilton Thompson; Certificate or return of all fees, annuities, corrodies or pensions payable to Religious houses, A.D. 1555-6, by Canon C. W. Foster; Astwell castle, by Major C. A. Markham; Shields in ancient glass in the church of St. Martin, Stamford, by A. E. Dixon; Admissions to benefices and compositions for First Fruits in the county of Leicester, A.D. 1535-1660 (*continued*), by Canon C. W. Foster; The early history of York Minster, by Rev. F. Harrison.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, vol. 18, part 3, contains the following articles:—Ballingdon Hall and the Eden family, by C. F. D. Sperling; The Essex Hundred moots: an attempt to identify their meeting places, by Miller Christy; The pewter Communion vessels of Essex churches, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Edwins Hall and the Sandys family, by R. C. Fowler; A find of Roman pottery at Harlow, by A. G. Wright; The Springfield Antiphoner, by Rev. W. C. Hall; Bicknacre priory, c. 1800, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Jarvis in Benfleet, by J. H. Round; The Harvest horn, by J. H. Round; The Roman mint at Camulodunum, by G. Richword.

The Essex Review, January 1927, contains the following papers:—The Lethieullier family of Aldersbrook House, part 2, by C. H. Iyan Chown; The Plague in Essex, 1665-6, by A. Hills; Colam Lane, Little Baddow, by J. Berridge.

Transactions of the East Herts Archaeological Society, vol. 7, part 2, contains the following papers:—Registers of the parish church of St. Mary, Hitchin, by R. L. Hine and the late H. F. Hatch; An unknown earthwork at Old Hall Green, by H. C. Andrews; John Briant, the noted Herts bell founder, by L. H. Chambers; Throcking church consecration crosses, by A. W. Anderson; Notes on Much Hadham, by Miss Sylvia Seeley; The brass of Dame Margaret Plumbe in Wyddial church, by H. C. Andrews; Pope's Manor, Essendon, with a note on Edlins, by the late H. C. N. Daniell; Braies or Bray's Manor, Willian, by the late H. F. Hatch.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 38, contains the following articles:—The siege of Maidstone rectory in 1297, by Miss Rose Graham;

Notes on the life of Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst, Kent, by Rev. F. V. Baker; A seventeenth-century survey of the estates of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury in East Kent, by Rev. C. E. Woodruff; The Roman villa at Folkestone, by S. E. Winbolt; Sevenoaks: the manor, church, and market, by H. W. Knocker; A house in Rochester High street, numbered 69 and 71, by Rev. S. W. Wheatley; Old roads in East Kent and Thanet, by G. P. Walker; Lambarde's 'Carde of this Shyre', by E. G. Box; The tombs of the kings and archbishops in St. Austin's abbey, by Rev. R. U. Potts; The hospital of St. Mary of Ospringe, commonly called Maison Dieu, by C. H. Drake; The Roman cemeteries at Ospringe, by W. Whiting; The chapel of our Lady in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral, by Rev. C. E. Woodruff; Eastry wills, by A. Hussey; Finds of flint instruments and workshop at Frindsbury; A Roman burial at Halling, by R. D'Elboux.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 77, contains the following articles:—A masque at Knowsley, by R. J. Broadbent; The Athenaeum (Liverpool) book plate, by F. G. Blair; John de Winwick and his chantry in Huyton church, by F. Crooks; Prescott watch-making in the eighteenth century, by J. Hoult; The sites of ancient villages in Wirral, by E. H. Rideout; Euxton Market, by E. C. Woods; An incident of the capture of Liverpool in 1644; Wirral records of the seventeenth century (Church notes, Inscriptions, Visitation of 1663-4 by Dugdale, Hearth Tax Roll), by F. C. Beazley.

Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 14, part 1, contains the following articles:—The open fields of Leicester, by C. J. Billson; The castle and manor of Castle Donington, by G. F. Farnham and A. Hamilton Thompson, with an account of the church, by A. Hamilton Thompson; Fenny Drayton and the Purefoy monuments, by G. F. Farnham and A. Herbert; A corrody from Leicester abbey, A. D. 1393-4, with some notes on corrodies, by A. Hamilton Thompson.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th ser., vol. 10, part 2, contains the following papers and notes:—Shropshire Members of Parliament (*continued*), by H. T. Weyman; The earliest book of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury (*continued*), transcribed by Lily F. Chitty; The Rural Deanery of Ludlow in the sixteenth century, by Rev. A. J. Knapton; Briefs for Shropshire churches, by Col. H. R. H. Southam; The building of the church of Great Bolas, 1720-9, by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; Notes on prehistoric implements, by Lily F. Chitty; The Hoar stone or Marsh Pool Circle, by Lily F. Chitty; Sherry's Meadow, Yockleton, by Lily F. Chitty; Detton, by Rev. R. C. Purton; Certificates of Residence, temp. Charles I, Smalman family, by Col. H. R. H. Southam; Shropshire Inquisitions Post Mortem, by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; Inscriptions in the church, Eaton under Haywood, by Lilian H. Hayward; Tomb of Dame Alianore Le Strange, formerly at High Ercall, by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; A letter of Thomas Cooke, dated 1655, by R. R. James; King Charles I's Proclamation of Oct. 14, 1642, by Prebendary W. G. Clark-Maxwell; Bronze dirk found near the Whetstones Circle, by

Lily F. Chitty; The Goodwin collection of Antiquities, by Lily F. Chitty; Two cinerary urns of the Bronze Age from Little Ryton and pottery from the Clun district (?), by R. C. C. Clay and Lily F. Chitty; Changes in Shrewsbury, by H. E. Forrest; Excavations at Wroxeter, 1926, by J. A. Morris; Wyle Cop and Dogpole, new alignment, by J. A. Morris.

Surrey Archaeological Collections, vol. 37, part 1, contains the following articles:—The diary of Sir Thomas Dawes, 1644, by V. B. Redstone; Thomas, second Earl of Onslow and Guildford Onslow, M.P., by the Earl of Onslow; A burial of the Iron Age and a series of Early Iron Age occupation sites at Waddon, Croydon, by Prescott Row; Charlwood church and its wall-paintings, by P. M. Johnston; St. Leonard's, Preston (Banstead), by Sir H. C. M. Lambert; The Hart's Horn Inn at Ash, by Rev. H. R. Huband; Medieval stone heads in Surrey churches, by L. G. Fry; Discoveries of mural paintings at Bramley, by P. M. Johnston; Prehistoric, Roman, and Saxon finds; Medieval and general notes; Surrey documents.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 1, no. 5, contains the following papers and notes:—The passage of the Arun at North Stoke, by C. J. Gilbert; A Roman building at Easthill, Portslade, by S. E. Winbolt; The ring of Eolla, bishop of Selsey, c. 720, by A. Anscombe; Horsham churchwardens' account book, by R. Garraway Rice; Rights of Man tokens, by E. Austin; A crested helmet at Horsham, by F. Lambarde; Recent finds at Arundel, by J. Fowler; Sussex entries from the register of All Hallows, Lombard street, by W. H. Challen; Church Fields and Parish churches, by D. Macleod; Budletts, by C. Pullein; A stray church brass; A churchwarden's presentment, by W. D. Peckham; Lewes priory mount; Sussex Turnpike trusts; Icklesham church dedication, by J. E. Ray; Cannon made at Buxted, by K. H. Macdermott.

The Scottish Historical Review, January 1927, contains the following papers:—Scottish Local Records, and the report of the Departmental Committee of 1925 on Sheriff Court Records, by David Murray; A diplomatic incident at the Papal Court, 1491, by Cecil Roth; The imprisonment of the Earl of Arran, by Marguerite Wood; The West Highlanders in Peace and War, by Canon R. C. MacLeod; An unpublished letter of James Drummond, Duke of Perth, by J. H. Baxter; Some Scottish Augustinian Canons, by J. H. Baxter.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 3, part 3, includes the following articles:—The Enclosure movement in North Wales, by A. H. Dodd; Current work in Welsh archaeology, by V. E. Nash-Williams, Cyril Fox, and others.

The Indian Antiquary, December 1926, includes the following articles:—St. Thomas in south India, by T. K. Joseph; Vyaghra, the feudatory of Vakataka Prithivesena, by Professor S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar; Vedic studies, by A. Venkatasubbiah; The population of the city of Bombay (*continued*), by S. M. Edwardes; Geographical dictionary of ancient and medieval India, by Nundolal Dey.

The number for January 1927 includes the following:—The promotion of Dravidian linguistic studies in the Company's days, by C. S. Srinivasachari; Yaśodhavalā Paramara and his inscription, by

R. R. Halder; Notes on piracy in Eastern waters, by the late S. C. Hill.

The American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 30, no. 4, contains the following articles:—The Euryclids in Latin inscriptions from Corinth, by L. R. Taylor and A. B. West; The site of Opous, by C. W. Blegen; The snake symbol and the Hittite twist, by H. Henning v. der Osten; A military diploma of Trajan, by Helen McClees; The basket of the Kanephoroi, by Gisela M. A. Richter; A bronze statuette in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by C. H. Young; The skyphos of Klitomenes, by H. R. W. Smith; A gem from Tiryns, by J. Day; Excavations in the theatre district of Corinth in 1926, by T. L. Shear; The 'Ludovisi Throne' and Boston relief once more, by Hetty Goldman.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. 35, part 2, contains the following papers:—How Massachusetts received the Declaration of Independence, by J. H. Edmonds; The trend toward centralization, by T. W. Balch; Letters of Christoph Daniel Ebeling to Rev. Dr. William Bentley of Salem, Mass., and to other American correspondents, by W. C. Lane.

Vol. 36, part 1, contains the following articles:—Elihu Burritt, by R. K. Shaw; The military record of John Nixon, by J. M. Merriam; The Holy Bible in verse, by C. L. Nichols; Some imaginary California geography, by H. R. Wagner; Newspapers of the West Indies and Bermuda, by W. Lincoln.

Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, November 1926, includes the following papers:—Recent accessions of Classical sculpture, by Gisela M. A. Richter; Puffed and slashed armour of 1525, by Bashford Dean; Sino-Lowestoft, some especially marked pieces and a recent gift, by C. O. Cornelius.

The number for December 1926 includes:—The Barberini armour, by Bashford Dean; Accessions in the Classical Department, by Gisela M. A. Richter. As a supplement is printed the report of the Egyptian expedition 1925-6, and the January 1927 number contains an account of recent accessions of bronzes and vases, by Gisela M. A. Richter.

Old-Time New England, vol. 17, no. 3, contains the following papers:—The Millville pottery, Concord, N.H., by W. W. Flint; The Savage house, Dock square, Boston, by T. T. Waterman; Notes on the Savage house and the Jackson house, by W. W. Watkins; The Boston-Oregon medal, 1787, by M. Storer; Notes on the Hancock house, by D. Millar; The Lamsons of Charlestown, stone cutters, by Mrs. Forbes; Manners and customs in seventeenth-century New England: gleanings from Boston newspapers.

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, vol. 13, contains the following articles:—The Miolithic period, by U. Rellini; Palaeolithic terminology, by O. Menghin; Sacrifice in early Palaeolithic times, by O. Menghin; Was Scandinavia occupied during the last inter-glacial period? by G. Ekholm; The Copper Age grave field of Pusztá-Istvánháza near Kunszentmárton, Hungary, by E. Hillebrand; The chronology of the early Bronze Age, by V. Gordon Childe; The Atlantis problem, by F. Netolitzky; The prehistoric settlements of the southern Marchfeld, Lower Austria, by A. Seracsin; La Tène finds in Tyrol, by G. Merhart; La Tène pottery from Juvavum, Salzburg, by M. Hell; New works on

the palaeoanthropology of Poland and neighbouring lands, by V. Lebzelter; The situation of the flint discoveries at Moosbühl near Moosseedorf, Switzerland, by O. Tschumi; Finds (pottery, etc.) from the Banat, by L. Franz; Burials before the Aunjetitz period at Mistelbach, Lower Austria, by H. Mitscha-Märheim; Recent Bronze Age finds from Wetzleinsdorf, Lower Austria, by K. Kriegler; Where was the Celtic Vindobona? by O. Menghin; Cemeteries of the Třebická period at Scharlinz, Upper Austria, by P. Karnitsch; The 'erdstall' at Burgstall, Mehrnbach, Upper Austria, by H. Mötefindt.

Fahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines, vol. 81, includes the following papers:—A Roman villa on the Attersee, with an appendix on the Schlossberg earthwork, by W. Schmid; The history of the Benedictine abbey of Lambach, by E. Trinks; The history of the humanities in Upper Austria, by R. Newald; Prior Siegmund Zerer of Schlägl (1522-33) and his monument, by E. Hager; Johann Adam Trauner, archivist: a contribution to the history of Upper Austrian archives in the eighteenth century, by E. Strassmayer.

Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Classe des Beaux-Arts, vol. 7, nos. 7-9, contains the following papers:—Some ancient Walloon stamped bricks, by P. Jaspar; The Van der Goes triptych, by J. Destrée.

Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres, vol. 12, nos. 5-9, includes the following papers:—Hapsburg family dissensions at the end of the eighteenth century, by E. Hubert; The Iphigenia in Aulis, by L. Parmentier.

Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, 1926, parts 1 and 2, contains the following articles:—The gold George florin of Philippe VI, by A. Dieudonné; Minoan intaglios, by Commandant Lefebvre des Noëttes; MS. français 19039 in the Bibliothèque nationale, by M. Prinnet; Three letters of pope John XXII, by E. Chénon; A portion of the tomb of Saint Nicaise formerly at Reims, by L. Demaison; Objections to the suggested restoration of two inscriptions from Lambesia, by J. Carcopino; The town of Évaux-les-Bains, by A. Mayeux; The charm 'Adam Havah Chutz' Lilith', by F. de Mély; The dish of Saint-Antonin, by F. de Mély; An explanation of the values of Lydus, by J. Carcopino; A MS. from the library of Cardinal George d'Amboise, by C. Barbarin; The tomb of Robert de Juliac at Rhodes, by M. Prinnet; A mould with figures of saints, by J. Marquet de Vasselot; A medal of Henri II, by J. Babelon; Masters of the works of Charles I and Charles II of Anjou, by Comte de Loïse; A tile with the figure of Christ, by F. de Mély; A bronze statuette of Poseidon from Beyrouth, by Comte du Mesnil du Buisson; The fall of the tower of the Dalbade at Toulouse, by F. Pasquier; An intaglio on the chässe of the True Cross at Tournai, by F. de Mély; The chapel of Monteil-au-Vicomte, by L. Lacrocq; The date of the building of the church of the Holy Trinity at Fécamp, by J. Valléry-Radot.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 85, no. 3-4, contains the following papers:—The survival of the cupola in Gothic architecture, by J. A. Brutails; The stages in the construction of the church of Saint-Léonard, Haute-Vienne, by T. de la Neuville; The church of Villeneuve-

d'Aveyron, by R. H. Nodet; The Sainte-chapelle at Dijon, a little-known replica of Saint Yves at Braine, by J. Vallery-Radot; The threatened collapse of the piers of the crossing of Saint-Ouen at Rouen in 1441, by A. Masson; The legend of Charles Viart, an architect of the Renaissance, by P. Lesueur; The house of Soubist and the gothic crypts of Bayonne, by E. Lambert; A representation of the 'Santo Volto' of Lucca on a seal (1412), by P. Marot; Architectural notes on Corbeil, Champcueil, La Ferté-Alais, Boutigny, Farcheville, Itteville; The tower of the church of Évaux, by A. Mayeux; twelfth-century stone holy water stoup in the Cluny Museum, by F. de Montremy; The chässe of Saint Firmin in the Treasury of Amiens, by J. de Borchgrave d'Altena.

Revue Archéologique, vol. 24, October-December 1926, contains the following articles:—Phoenicians, by V. Bérard; Thracian archaeology, by G. Seures; Epigraphical Notes, by L. Robert; Prototypes of Myron's group of Athene and Marsyas, by W. Deonna; The date of the Arch of Orange, by P. Couissin; A new monument of Nantosvelta, by E. Linckenheld; The church of the Templars at Laon and chapels with an octagonal plan, by E. Lambert; Review of publications dealing with Roman epigraphy, by R. Cagnat and M. Besnier.

Revue Anthropologique, 1926 (nominally in 12 parts, but issued quarterly). The prehistoric section of the Report on the Strasbourg meeting (July 1925) of the *Office national français*, under the auspices of the *Institut international d'Anthropologie*, will be found at pp. 80 and 181. Some calcareous concretions (known as 'race' in English, and abroad as *poupées de loess* or *Lösspüppchen*) are supposed to have been finished to represent prehistoric animals in the round, and Dr. Capitan thinks they mark the beginnings of primitive art (p. 81). Count Bégouen has an illustrated paper on some new prehistoric representations of the human form in the caves of Ariège, and concludes that their purpose was not art for art's sake any more than religion or totemism, but simply magic, to ensure good hunting: hence the rarity of human figures. M. Werner discusses the palaeoneolithic station of Flachslanden (Haut-Rhin). The flint was local, but comprised no large pieces, and the industry continued from late La Madeleine times well into the Neolithic. There are also papers on a 'kitchen-midden' in the Morbihan, and on Er Lannic (pp. 212, 215), the callats question, and Haguenau in the Bronze and Iron Ages; and M. Grenier writes on the population of Alsace in Gallo-Roman times. A study of the Neolithic and Aeneolithic periods in N. France by P. Bosch Gimpèra and J. de C. Serra-Rafols has several illustrations and a bibliography (p. 343); and emphasis is laid on the abundance of flint implements in the North in contrast to the celts of other hard stones in the South. Of topical interest is a paper on the Tardenois graver, a type that has recently been found in England, but the 'pygmy' graver is only one of several varieties in that industry, and Captain Octobon gives illustrations (p. 363) with reference to other papers on the subject. The Tardenois graver has been traced from Capsian times through the Neolithic into the Aeneolithic period. Eugène Pittard and Miss Garrod describe some new Aurignac flints from Durand-Rual in the Dordogne with illustrations (pp. 368-371),

the precise stage being that of la Font-Robert. Two of the specimens figured are of rock-crystal.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, part 271, contains the following papers:—Communications between Flanders and Artois in the seventeenth century, by M. Decroos; Requisitions for labour on the fortifications of St. Omer in 1678, by the same; A bond of apprenticeship made at St. Omer by Nicolas de la Paix in 1683, by the same; Notes on the swannery at St. Omer, by J. de Pors; Notes on the chapter of Théroutanne while in refuge at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 1553-4, by Dr. M. Lanselle.

Bulletin trimestriel de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1926, no. 1, contains the following articles:—Arms and armour discovered in the neighbourhood of Crécy, by A. de Francqueville; Petition to the king by daughters of the county of Ponthieu praying for the reformation of local customs, in 1770, by A. Huguet; William the Conqueror at Saint-Valery-sur-Somme, by F. Lamy.

Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit 's Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, vol. 7, part 1, contains the following articles:—A stele of Horem Heb, by W. D. Van Wijngaarden; Terra-cotta incense-burners, by J. P. J. Brants; New fragments of Lezoux pottery, by J. H. Holwerda; The excavation of a Roman cemetery at Stein, by Dr. Beckers; Greek dagger and sword forms: a contribution to the chronology of the European Bronze Age, by A. E. Remouchamps.

Fornvännen: Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1926, häfte 4 (Stockholm). There are German summaries of the principal articles of which the first deals with moot-rings in prehistoric and medieval Sweden. F. Wildte considers that stone circles served as meeting-places both for religious and deliberative purposes; and in the middle ages natural or artificial mounds were selected for assemblies, the officials alone being admitted to the summit. The oldest reference to such a custom in Sweden is a Runic stone of the eleventh century; and before the middle of the fifteenth century assemblies were held under cover. Vivi Sylwan has a paper on card-weaving (*Brickband*) as a cult-object, and gives several illustrations of textiles, dating from Roman and Migration times, Norway apparently being the centre of the industry, though fig. 173 is one of Sir Aurel Stein's discoveries in Chinese Turkestan (A.D. 750-900). Pliny's reference to card-weaving among the Gauls is quoted (*Nat. Hist.* viii, 74), and the range of this technique in space and time indicated. Sune Lindqvist continues the study of Birka, showing its relation to Slesvig, the latter having set up a Christian organization on the lines followed in Birka. The city of Slesvig was founded in 808 by a transfer of population, but could not vie with Birka in origin or importance. There are several reviews of recent publications on Finland and neighbouring areas.

Häfte 5. Otto Rydbeck describes recent acquisitions of the Copper and Bronze Ages in the Historical Museum at Lund University, with several illustrations. Their number indicates a comparative abundance of metal even in the early stages of the Bronze Age. Two flat copper celts are the only 'sealed' find of the Copper Age in Sweden, dating from the chambered barrow period. Figs. 190, 191 represent a hoard

of palstaves and perforated axes dating from the best (second) period of Bronze, engraved with running spirals and a cross in circle. The third period produced some fine socketed spear-heads found together but in fragments (figs. 192, 193), one being the longest ever found in the North (about $23\frac{1}{2}$ in.). House-urns, of Danish rather than Swedish type, date from the late Bronze Age; and stone moulds for casting socketed celts and spear-heads, saws and knives, are good evidence of a local industry in North-east Scania and Blekinge. The coins of Birka are examined by Sune Lindqvist, who considers them the earliest struck in the North. The use of many as pendants does not in his opinion invalidate their claim to a local origin in the Viking period, the earliest hoard dating soon after 911. Recent geological research having failed to determine the extent of the last prehistoric upheaval of Sweden, G. de Geer points out the desirability of solving the problem by taking exact levels of ancient monuments, such as chambered barrows, runic stones, and bridges in the neighbourhood of the sea-shore. An Iron Age cemetery in Dalsland produced pottery discs with central perforation and diameters of 5.2 in. and 4 in. comparable with those of chalk found in Britain (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xxi, 458), but their purpose is not explained, though signs of great heat support the theory that they were the mouths of furnace-bellows.

Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde, vol. 28, contains the following articles:—Roman inscribed tablets from Vindonissa, by O. Bohn; A prehistoric town in the Maira valley, by G. Giovanoli; Gallo-Roman decorated terra-sigillata found at Geneva, by W. Deonna; The splint armour from Küsnach, by E. A. Gessler; St. Gall property in the library of All Saints abbey, Schaffhausen, by C. Stuckert; Hans Fuchs of Lucerne, painter and glazier, by P. X. Weber; Two paintings by Carlo Carloni in Castel San Pietro, by H. Hoffmann; The pile-dwellings of the Bielersee, by T. Ischer; Roman discoveries at Allmendingen near Thun in April 1926, by O. Tschumi, O. Schulthess, and R. Wegeli; Remarks on the olifant- and harsch-horns, by R. Forrer; Tobias Stimmer's self-portraits, by M. Bendel; The allegorical figures of the Heilsspiegel altar of Konrad Witz, by M. Escherich; Further researches at Promontogno in the Bergell, by O. Schulthess; Fourteenth-century Swiss sculpture, by I. Futterer; The frescoes in St. Joder church at Davos-Dorf, by E. Poeschel; Lime-wood carvings by Aubert Joseph Parent (1753–1835) in the Schlossmuseum, Berlin, by Charlotte Steinbrucker; Technical remarks on the Solenhofer stone monument of Landammann Leuw (1658) at Stanz, by R. Forrer; Inscriptions on amphorae from Augst and Windisch, by O. Bohn; Excavations by the Pro Vindonissa Society in 1924, by S. Heuberger; Ancient firing platforms and turrets, by E. Fabricius; Pictures of Einsiedeln, by R. Henggeler; A work of the school of Konrad Witz, by M. Escherich.

Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, Band 30, Heft 3, contains the following article:—Baths, barbers, and surgeons in ancient Zurich, by Dr. G. A. Wehrli.

Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde, vol. 25, contains the following articles:—Magidunum, by F. Stähelin; The descent of the counts of Froburg, by A. Burckhardt; The date when Olten was

subject to Basel, by G. Wyss; Pero Tafur's book of travels, 1438 and 1439, by K. Stehlin and R. Thommen; A mission of the Syndic Rigaud to the League (26 November to 22 December 1791), by F. Vischer; Arthur de Gobineau and Switzerland in the years 1850-1854, by E. Dürr.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 25, part 3, contains the following articles:—New details for insertion in the Theban 1/1000 scale maps: ii, Sheykh 'Abd el-Qurna and Dirá Abu'l Naga, by N. de G. Davies; Engraved designs on a silver vase from Tell Basta, by C. C. Edgar; A Sixth Dynasty letter from Saqqara, by B. Gunn; The marriage stele of Rameses II, by C. Kuentz; Statue of Horus, son of Kharu and Mer-n-Neith-it-s, by G. A. Wainwright.

Bibliography

Books only are included. Those marked * are in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

Archaeology: General.

- *London Museum: Short Guide to the Collections. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 20. 1926. 3d.
- *Malta. Annual Report of the working of the Museum Department for the year 1925-26. 12 × 8½. Pp. xii. Malta, 1926.
- *Victoria and Albert Museum. A Guide to the Salting Collection. 3rd edition. 9½ × 6. Pp. 63, with 16 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1926. 1s.
- *Alcoholism in Classical Antiquity. By J. D. Rolleston. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 20. Reprint *British Journ. of Inebriety*, vol. 24, pp. 101-20. 1927.
- *Platos Insel Atlantis. Versuch einer Erklärung von Paul Borchardt. 11 × 9. Pp. 19-32. Reprint *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*, 1927. Heft 1/2.
- *Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The cleaning and restoration of Museum Exhibits. Third Report upon investigations conducted at the British Museum. 9½ × 6. Pp. v+70. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. 5s.

Bibliography.

- *A short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of English books printed abroad, 1475-1640. Compiled by A. W. Pollard and G. R. Redgrave. 11 × 8½. Pp. xvi+609. London: The Bibliographical Society, 1926.
- *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous English Literature (Samuel Halkett and John Laing). New and enlarged edition by Dr. James Kennedy, W. A. Smith, and A. F. Johnson. Vol. i, A-C; vol. ii, D-G. 10½ × 7. Pp. xxviii+472; iv+421. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1926. £1 16s. each volume.

Ceramics.

- *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. Belgique. Bruxelles: Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire. Fascicule I. Par Fernand Mayence. 12¾ × 10. Paris: Champion, 1926. 17s. 6d.
- *The Derivation of some Kakiemon designs on Porcelain: being an adaptation from a paper read before the Oriental Ceramic Society on 23rd January 1924. By Kenneth Dingwall. 11½ × 8½. Pp. 28. London: Benn, published for restricted circulation only, 1926.

Egyptology.

- *Egyptian Grammar: being an introduction to the study of hieroglyphics. By Alan H. Gardiner. 11 × 8½. Pp. xxviii+595. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1927. 42s.

Epigraphy.

- *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Volumen undecimum. Inscriptiones Aemiliae Etruriae Umbriae Latinae edidit Eugenius Bormann. Partis posterioris fasciculus II. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. Pp. viii + 1227-1494. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1926. £3 8s. 6d.

Fire Making.

- *The Bryant and May Museum of Fire-Making Appliances. Catalogue of the Exhibits. Compiled, with an introduction and notes, by Miller Christy. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 255. London: Bryant & May, 1926. 5s.

Furniture.

- *Ancient Furniture. A History of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman furniture. By Gisela M. A. Richter. With an appendix by Albert W. Barker. $11 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xxxix + 191. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1926. £5 5s.

Glass.

- *Old Nottingham Glasshouses. By F. Buckley. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 270-3. Reprint *Trans. Soc. Glass Technology*, 1926, vol. 10.
 *English Stained Glass. By Herbert Read. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 9$. Pp. xvii + 260. London: Putnam, 1926. £5 5s.

Heraldry.

- *Ecclesiastical Shields for the Interior of Churches: How the Coat of Arms and the Seal of the Diocese of Connecticut were obtained. By Robert Hall Symonds. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xi + 93. Milwaukee: Morehouse Publishing Co., 1926.

History and Topography.

- *The Book of Examinations, 1601-1602: with a list of ships belonging to Southampton in the years 1570-1613. Edited by R. C. Anderson. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxxi + 82. Publications of the Southampton Record Society, 1926.
 *The Anglo-Saxons in England during the early centuries after the invasion. By Nils Åberg. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 219. Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells; Cambridge: Heffer, 1926. 12s. 6d.
 *The Visitations of Kent, taken in the years 1574 and 1592 by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux. Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman. Part 2. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xii + 176. Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. 75. London, 1924.
 *England before the Norman Conquest. By R. W. Chambers. With a foreword on Roman Britain by M. Cary. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. xxvi + 334. London: Longmans, 1926. 10s. 6d.
 *'Original Views of London as it is, by Thomas Shottor Boys, 1842.' A reissue ... with descriptive notes to each plate and a short introduction by E. Beresford Chancellor. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv + 111. London: The Architectural Press, 1926. 30s.
 *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland: a bibliography, 1579-1870. By Thomas Chubb, with an introduction by F. P. Sprent. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvii + 479. London: Homeland Association, 1927.
 *Les Registres d'Urbain V (1362-1363). Recueil des bulles de ce pape publiées ou analysées d'après les manuscrits originaux du Vatican par M. Daburle. 13×10 . Pp. 65. Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome. Paris: Boccard, 1926. 6s. 6d.
 *Calendar of Sussex Marriage Licenses recorded in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester for the Archdeaconry of Chichester, January 1731 to December 1774. Compiled by the late Edwin H. W. Dunkin; edited by D. Macleod. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 275. Sussex Record Society, vol. 32. Cambridge: Heffer, 1926.
 *Roads on English and French Maps at the end of the seventeenth century. By Sir Herbert George Fordham. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vi + 14. Southampton, 1926.
 *Deux Inventaires de la Maison d'Orléans (1389 et 1408), publiés pour la première fois et précédés d'une introduction. Par F. M. Graves. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xi + 180. Paris: Champion, 1926.

- *The diary and will of Elias Ashmole, edited and extended from the original manuscripts by R. T. Gunther. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 183. Old Ashmolean Reprints, ii. Oxford, 1927. 7s. 6d.
- *Correspondance de Barthélemy Joseph Dotrengue, Agent diplomatique du Prince Evêque de Liège auprès de la Cour de Bruxelles (1781-1794). Publiée par Eugène Hubert. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xix + 472. Académie Royale de Belgique: Commission Royale d'Histoire, Brussels, 1926.
- *Jérusalem: recherches de topographie, d'archéologie et d'histoire. Tome second. Jérusalem nouvelle, fascicule iv. 11×9 . Pp. 669-1035 and plates 67-90. Paris: Gabalda, 1926.
- *The Valuation of Norwich. Edited by W. E. Lunt. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xv + 870. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1926. £1 8s.
- *Historical Notes on the use of the Great Seal of England. By Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7$. Pp. ix + 460. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. 18s.
- *Records of Maidstone. Being selections from Documents in the possession of the Corporation. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. iii + 303. Maidstone: Hobbs, 1926.
- *The Register of Freemen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From the Corporation Guild and Admission books chiefly of the eighteenth century. Publications of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Records Committee, vol. vi. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 289. Newcastle, 1926.
- *The Dean's Register of Oriel, 1446-1661. Edited by the Rev. G. C. Richards and the Rev. H. E. Salter. Oxford Historical Society, vol. 84. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi + 408. Oxford: printed for the Oxford Historical Society at the Clarendon Press, 1926.
- *Oriel College Records. By the late C. L. Shadwell and the Rev. H. E. Salter. Oxford Historical Society, vol. 85. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi + 528. Oxford: printed for the Oxford Historical Society at the Clarendon Press, 1926.
- *A History of the Ancient World. By M. Rostovtzeff. Volume I. The Orient and Greece. Translated from the Russian by J. D. Duff. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxiii + 418. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1926. 21s.
- *A brief history of Weston Hall, Northamptonshire, and of the families that possessed it. By Sir George Sitwell, Bt. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. viii + 87. London: Privately printed, 1927.
- *A history of the Wilbraham parishes (Great and Little) in the county of Cambridge. By Rev. Canon H. P. Stokes. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x + 180. Cambridge Antiquarian Society's octavo publications, no. 50. Cambridge, 1926. 20s.
- *Egham: a history of the parish under Church and Crown. By Frederic Turner. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 288. Egham: Box & Gilham, 1926.
- *The Honourable Artillery Company 1537-1926. By G. Gould Walker, D.S.O., M.C. With a foreword by the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv + 298. London: Lane, 1926. 12s. 6d.
- *A history of the Woodgates of Stonewall Park and of Summerhill in Kent, and their connections. By the Rev. Gordon Woodgate and Giles Musgrave Gordon Woodgate. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 511. Printed for private circulation by Balding & Mansell, Wisbech. n.d.
- *Calendar of Fine Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office, vol. ix. Richard II, A.D. 1377-1383. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 542. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. £1 10s.
- *Curia Regis Rolls of the reigns of Richard I and John, preserved in the Public Record Office, 5-7 John. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. ix + 479. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. £1 12s. 6d.
- *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, July 1712-July 1714, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by Cecil Headlam. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxiii + 461. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. £1 12s. 6d.
- *Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs, existing in the archives and collections of Venice, and in other libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. xxvii, 1643-1647. Edited by Allen B. Hinds. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxviii + 404. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. £1 2s. 6d.
- *Government of Northern Ireland. Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records for the year 1925. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 47. Belfast: Stationery Office, 1926. 1s.

- *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Huntingdonshire. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xliii + 350. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. 35s.

Indian Archaeology.

- *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India. No. 31, The Indus Valley in the Vedic period. By Ramaprasad Chanda. 13×10 . Pp. iv + 16. Calcutta, 1926. As. 8 or 10d.
 *Antiquities of Indian Tibet. By A. H. Francke. Part (volume) ii, The chronicles of Ladakh and minor chronicles, texts and translations, with notes and maps. Edited, with foreword, by F. W. Thomas. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 9$. Pp. viii + 310. Archaeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, vol. 50. Calcutta, 1926. 45s.

Manuscripts.

- *Les Enluminures des manuscrits du Moyen Âge (du vi^e au xv^e siècle) de la Bibliothèque nationale. Par Camille Couderc. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 118, with a portfolio of 80 plates. Paris: La Gazette des Beaux-Arts, 1926.

Metal-work.

- *Gyldne Altre: Jysk metalkunst fra Valdemarsliden (Golden Altars: Danish metal-work from the Romanesque period). Ved Poul Nørlund. With an English summary. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vii + 246. Copenhagen: H. Koppel, 1926.

Monastic.

- *The order of Minoreesses in England. By A. F. C. Bourdillon. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 107. British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. xii. Manchester: University Press, 1926.

Ornament.

- *Cantor Lectures on Ornament in Britain. By Charles Reed Peers. Delivered before the Royal Society of Arts on April 19th, 26th, and May 3rd, 1926. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 39. London, 1926.

Philology.

- *Dialogus inter Militem et Clericum; Richard FitzRalph's Sermon: 'Defensio Curatorum' and Methodius; 'De Byggyng of þe World and þe Ende of Worlides' by John Trevisa. Now first edited... with an introduction... by Aaron Jenkins Perry. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. clvi + 116. Early English Text Society, no. 167. London: Milford, 1925. 25s.
 *The Book of the Ordre of Chyvalry: translated and printed by William Caxton from a French version of Ramón Lull's 'Le Libre del Orde de Cauayleria', together with Adam Loutfut's Scottish transcript (Harleian MS. 6149). Edited by Alfred T. P. Byles. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. lxxviii + 143. Early English Text Society, no. 168. London: Milford, 1926. 15s.
 *A Stanzaic Life of Christ, compiled from Higden's Polychronicon and the Legenda Aurea. Edited from MS. Harley 3909, by Frances A. Foster. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xliii + 456. Early English Text Society, no. 166. London: Milford, 1926. 35s.

Plate.

- *The Plate of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. By John Bodman Carrington and George Ravensworth Hughes. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xi + 158. Printed at the University Press, Oxford, 1926.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

- *Our early ancestors. An introductory study of Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Copper Age Cultures in Europe and adjacent regions. By M. C. Burkitt. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xii + 243. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1926. 7s. 6d.
 *The Aryans: a study of Indo-European origins. By V. Gordon Childe. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 8$. Pp. xv + 221. London: Kegan Paul, 1926. 10s. 6d.

- *The Upper Palaeolithic Age in Britain. By D. A. E. Garrod. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 211. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1926. 10s. 6d.
- *Everyday life in the Old Stone Age. Written and illustrated by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. 2nd edition, revised. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. xii + 113. London: Batsford, 1926. 5s.
- *Eestlaste kultuur muistisel iseseisvus-ajal (Die Kultur der Esten zur Zeit ihrer Selbständigkeit im Altertum). Kokku võtnud H. Moora; with summary in German. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 156 + 28. Tartu Ulikooli Arkeoloogia Kabineté toimetused iv. Tartu: Estonia, 1926.
- *Griechische Dolch- und Schwertformen: ein Beitrag zur Chronologie der Europäischen Bronzezeit. Von A. E. Remouchamps. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. Pp. iv + 56. Leiden: Brill, 1926.
- *Les Tertres funéraires préhistoriques dans la Forêt de Haguenau. i, Les tumulus de l'Âge du Bronze. Par F. A. Schaeffer. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xii + 279, 15 plates and 3 maps. Publications du Musée de Haguenau (Alsace). Haguenau, 1926. \mathcal{L} 1 4s.

Roman Archaeology.

- *Roman Society in Gaul in the Merovingian Age. By the late Sir Samuel Dill. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xiii + 566. London: Macmillan, 1926. 21s.
- *Agricola's Road into Scotland: the great Roman road from York to the Tweed. By Jessie Mothersole. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xxi + 260. London: Lane, 1927. 10s. 6d.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 2nd December 1926. Mr. Emery Walker, Vice-President, in the Chair.

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. Charles Lethbridge Kingsford was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places.

Major-General Bertram Reveley Mitford was elected a member of Council in the place of the late Mr. John Murray Kendall.

Mr. W. D. Carøe, F.S.A., exhibited a carved wooden panel from Canterbury, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., read notes on a portion of a rood from Durham exhibited by the Dean of Gloucester, F.S.A., and on a figure from a rood at Cartmel Fell, exhibited by the Vicar. These exhibitions will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. G. Hubbard, F.S.A., read a note on an excavation on the hill-top above Kemsing, Sevenoaks.

Thursday, 9th December 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Lord Farrer was admitted a Fellow.

Sir Arthur Evans, Hon. Vice-President, read a paper on the progress of reconstitution in the Palace and town houses of Knossos, which will be printed in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 16th December 1926. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Miss M. V. Taylor, F.S.A., read a paper on the excavation of a Roman site at Witchampton manor, Dorset.

Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., read a paper on early chessmen discovered at Witchampton manor and exhibited by Mrs. McGeagh, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., exhibited some English alabasters, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 13th January 1927. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Mrs. C. L. Kingsford thanking the Fellows for their resolution of condolence on the death of her husband.

Votes of thanks were passed to the editors of *The Builder*, *Notes and Queries*, and *The Indian Antiquary* for the gift of their publications during the past year.

Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze object from Hassocks, Sussex (see p. 69).

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of whist markers.

The following were elected Fellows:—Rev. Alfred Woodroffe Fletcher, Mr. Albert Hugh Lloyd, Mr. Arthur Sydney Lamprey, Mr. Kenneth Mead Macmorran, Mr. Frederick William Brown, the

Earl of Onslow, Mr. Frederick Harrison, Lt.-Col. Crofton Edward Pym Sankey, Mr. Austin Lane Poole, Mr. Charles Frederick Denne Sperling, Mr. Henry Francis Traylen, and as an Honorary Fellow Señor Manuel Gomez-Moreño.

Thursday, 20th January 1927. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. W. Brown was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., read a paper on the tomb of William de Ros, abbot of Fécamp, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 27th January 1927. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

The Earl of Onslow and Mr. A. H. Lloyd were admitted Fellows.

Messrs. F. W. Pixley, P. D. Griffiths, A. W. Clapham, and W. Longman were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1926.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., read a paper on Roman town walls with especial reference to Arles and London, and exhibited implements of the Bronze Age from the City of London. Both these papers will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 3rd February 1927. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. C. L. Kingsford, for her gift, in memory of her husband, of an engraved portrait of John Stow, believed to be unique, the original (1566) edition of Stow's *Annals*, a collection of deeds relating to London, and other books and manuscripts.

Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., exhibited a late thirteenth-century ivory carving of the Virgin and Child found at Romsey.

Mr. H. B. Kitchin exhibited a licence, dated 1303, under the Great Seal of Edward I, to the abbot and convent of St. Calais to assign the manor of Covenham to the abbot and convent of Kirksted.

Mr. P. B. Binnall exhibited a poacher's rattle.

The following were elected Fellows:—Mr. Denis Alfred Jex Buxton, Dr. Charles Harry Moody, Sir Banister Flight Fletcher, Mr. John George Noppen, Mr. Hayward Radcliffe Darlington, Mr. Alfred Kedington Morgan, Canon Edward John Norris, Mr. Keppel Archibald Cameron Cresswell, Mr. Gerald Poynton Mander, Mr. Sidney Story Carr, Mr. Thomas Charles Lethbridge, and Mr. Michael Charles Burdett Dawes.

Thursday, 10th February 1927. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. H. F. Traylen, Mr. T. C. Lethbridge, Sir Banister Fletcher, Mr. J. G. Noppen, and the Rev. A. W. Fletcher.

Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, F.S.A., read a note on a newly discovered Saxon house at Sutton Courtenay, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, and a paper on a Neolithic site near Abingdon, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

